

1307.6 - Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators, Sep 2010

Previous ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 29/10/2010

Summary

Contents



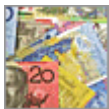
In this Issue

03/11/10 | Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators provides a summary of Tasmanian statistical information and is released on a quarterly basis. Updated topic in this release is: **Population**. The **Labour**, **Economic Activity** and **Industry** topics will be updated for the next release in February 2011.



Labour

29/01/10 | Includes: Labour Force Status, Employment, Unemployment, Hours Worked, Forms of Employment, Labour Force Underutilisation, Persons Not in the Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Wage Price Index, Wage and Salary Earner Incomes



Economic Activity

29/01/10 | Includes: Gross State Product, Industry Value Added, Private New Capital Expenditure, Consumer Price Index, Wage Price Index, House Price Index, Housing Finance, International Trade, Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Property Sales



Industry

29/01/10 | Includes: Total Factor Income, Employment, Wages and Salaries, Sales and Service Income, Gross Value of Agricultural Production, Mining Operations, Retail Turnover, Tourist Accommodation, Building Activity and Approvals, Value of: Construction, Building and Engineering Work, Rateable Land Use, Business Counts



Population

03/11/10 | Includes: Estimated Resident Population, Components of Change, Composition, Population Distribution, Population Change, Births and Fertility Rate, Median age of Mothers, Deaths, Life Expectancy, Age at Death, Interstate and Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Net Migration, Birthplace, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population



Family and Community

29/04/10 | Includes: Family Composition, Marriages and Divorces, Couple Families with Children, Dependent Children in Families by Age and Labour Force Status of Parents, Child Care Arrangements, Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Parental Involvement in Informal Learning, Voluntary Work, Unpaid Assistance Provided to a Person with a Disability, Type of Internet Connection



Household Economic Resources

29/04/10 | Includes: Household Income, Source of Income, Household Expenditure, Housing Costs, Home Ownership, Rented Dwellings, Rent and Housing Loan Repayments, Household Assets and Liabilities, Contribution to Superannuation



Education

29/07/10 | Includes: Schools, Students, Teachers, Indigenous Students, Distance Education, Students Achieving Literacy and Numeracy Benchmarks, Apparent Retention Rates, Vocational Education and Training Students, Apprentices and Trainees, Higher Education Students, Educational Attainment, Participation in Education and the Labour Force



Housing

29/04/10 | Includes: Dwelling Structure, Number of Bedrooms, Residential Building Approvals, New Dwelling Unit Approvals



Transport

29/07/10 | Includes: Roads, Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicle Use, Drivers' Licences, Persons Killed or Injured in Road Crashes, Serious Casualties, Injury Claims, Method of Travel to Work, Bus Passenger Movements, Air Passenger Movements, Bass Strait Ferry Movements, Ships Registered in Tasmania, Air Transport Activity, Freight activity



Crime and Justice

29/10/10 | Includes: Higher Courts Defendants, Offenders, Offence Categories, Prison Sentences, Victims, Prisoners, Corrective Services, Complaints to the Tasmanian Ombudsman, Legal Aid



Health

29/10/10 | Includes: Health Risk Behaviours, Smoking Status, Alcohol Risk, Exercise Levels, Body Mass Index, Usual Daily Intake of Fruit and Vegetables, Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Mental Health, Long Term Conditions, Disability Status, Prescribed Medications, Immunisation, Causes of Death, Underlying Cause of Death, Employment in Health Occupations



Environment

29/10/10 | Includes: Water Consumption, Water Use on Australian Farms, Irrigation Activity, Agricultural Impact of Climate Change, Participation in Environmental Programs, Energy Consumption, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Sources of Energy in Dwellings, Energy Saving Measures, Household Waste Recycling and Reuse

In this Issue



IN THIS ISSUE

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (ABS cat. no. 1307.6) provides a summary of Tasmanian statistical information and is released on a quarterly basis. Topics this issue: **Crime and Justice, Health and Environment.** The **Labour, Economic Activity and Industry** topics will be updated for the next release in February 2011.

Explanatory Notes are not included in the form found in other ABS publications. Please see the Explanatory Notes contained in related ABS publications (links to source documents are provided in the summary tables).

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the ABS on 1300 135 070 or email client.services@abs.gov.au.

If you have any comments or feedback about this product please email tasmania.statistics@abs.gov.au.

Labour

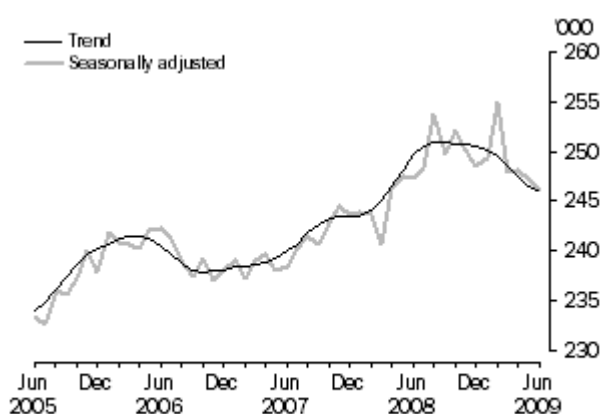


LABOUR

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

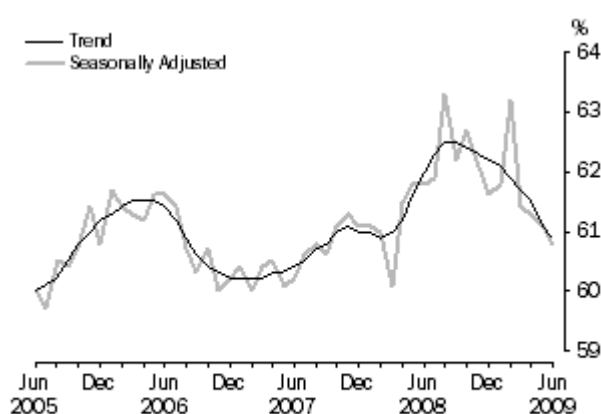
The annual average size of the labour force in Tasmania in 2008-09 was 249,600, increasing by 2.4% from 2007-08. The annual average participation rate rose from 61.0% in 2007-08 to 61.9% in 2008-09. The average number of people employed continued to grow, increasing 2.7% from 2007-08 to 2008-09. The average number of people in full-time work also continued to increase, reaching 162,800 in 2008-09.

LABOUR FORCE, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

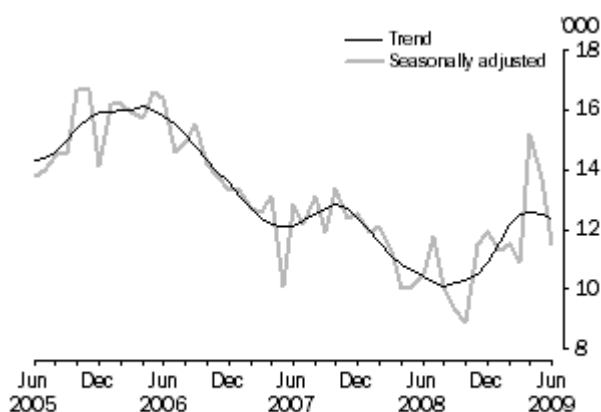
PARTICIPATION RATE, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

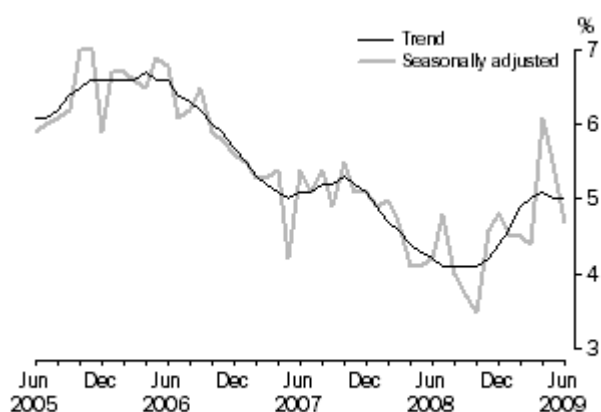
Tasmania's trend unemployment rate rose to 5.0% in June 2009 after reaching an historical low of 4.1% between July and October of 2008.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

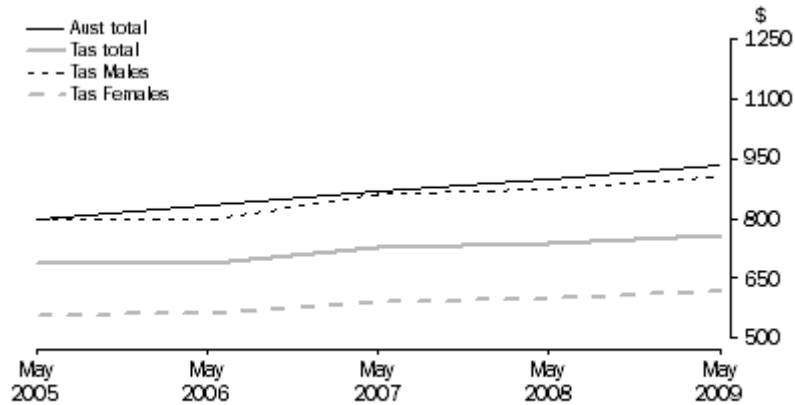
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Tasmania



Source: Labour Force Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0.)

In May 2009, the average weekly ordinary time earnings (ie no overtime earnings) figure for full-time adults in Tasmania was \$1,014.30, an increase of 6.1% on the May 2008 figure. In May 2009, the average weekly ordinary time earnings figure for full-time employed Tasmanian males was \$1,053.80 and for females was \$937.30.

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, Full-time adults: trend

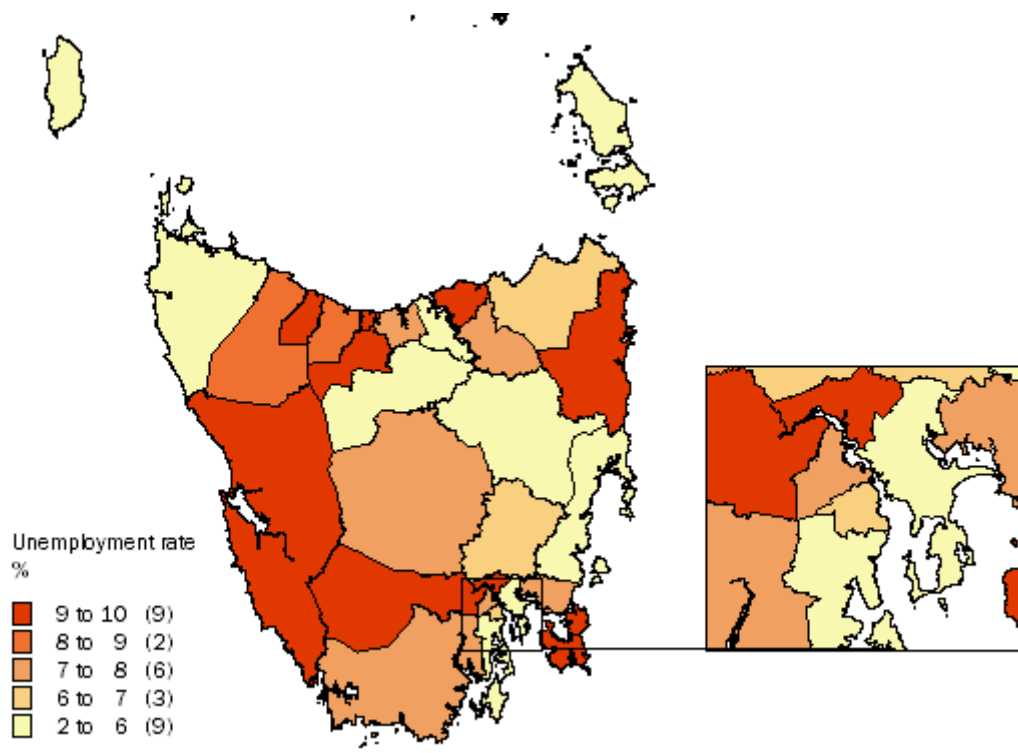


Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0)

In 2006, the highest rate of unemployment (10.3%) was in the George Town Local Government Area (LGA), followed by Kentish (9.6%) and Break O'Day (9.2%). The lowest rates of unemployment were in King Island (2.2%), Flinders (3.8%) and Circular Head (4.2%) respectively.

Around the Hobart area, the highest rate of unemployment was found in the Derwent Valley (9.0%) and the lowest was in Kingborough (4.5%).

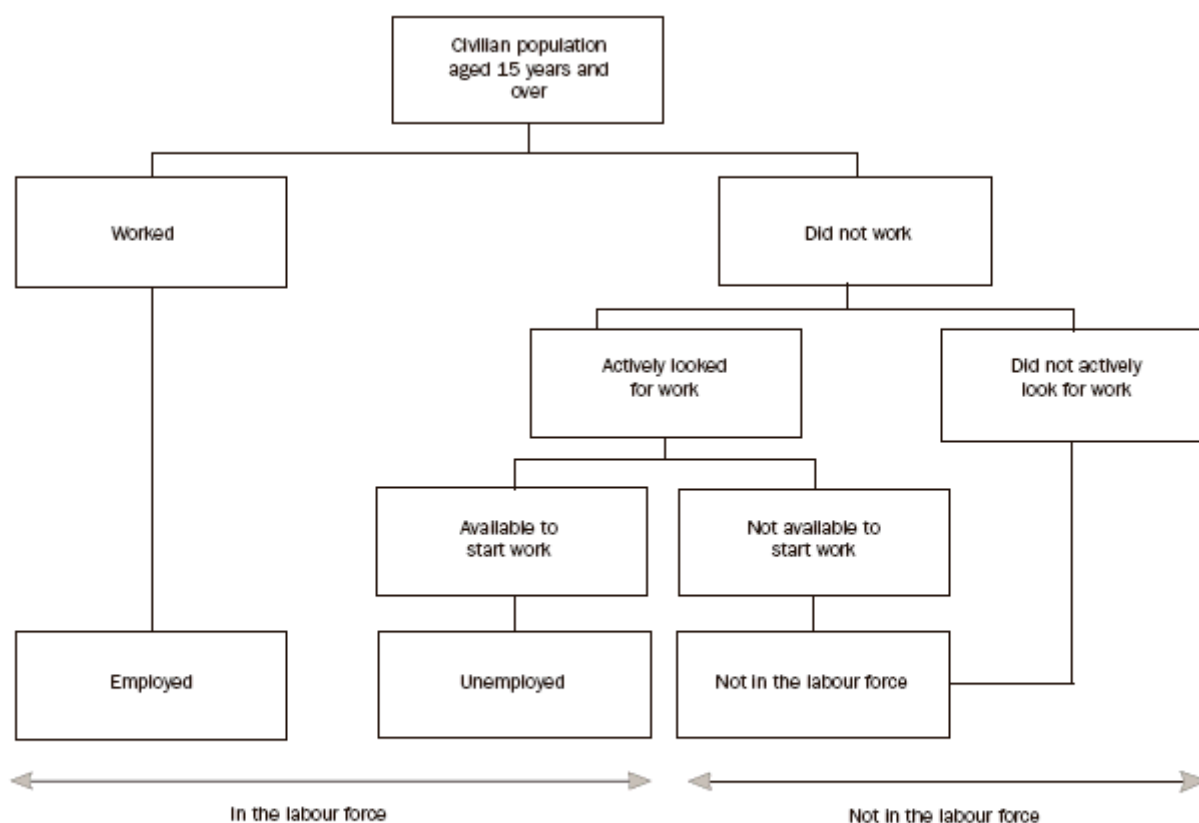
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, by Local government area, August 2006



The concepts and definitions underlying Australian labour statistics are based on the conventions, recommendations and guidelines developed and maintained by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Statistical Office. Australian labour

statistics comply in almost every respect with these international standards. Labour force figures are derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK(a)



(a) This diagram provides a simple overview. The detailed rules for determining whether a person is classified as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force are outlined in 'Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods' (6102.0.55.001).

Source: *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (6102.0.55.001).

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

Australian Labour Market Statistics (ABS cat. no. 6105.0)

Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6302.0)

Employment Arrangements and Superannuation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6361.0)

Forms of Employment, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6359.0)

Job Vacancies, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6354.0)

Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6202.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery, Monthly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (ABS cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Labour Mobility, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6209.0)

Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (ABS cat. no. 6102.0.55.001)

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6220.0)

Regional Wage and Salary Earner Statistics, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5673.0)

Tasmanian Key Indicators (ABS cat.no. 1304.6)

Underemployed Workers, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6265.0)

Further information can also be found on the Labour Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Economic Activity



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

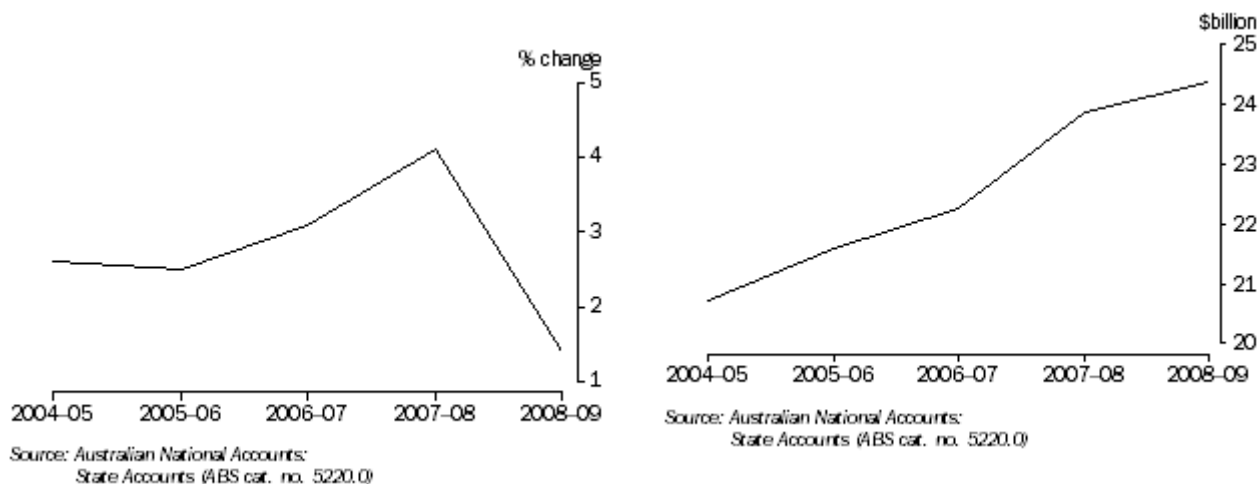
GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP)

In 2008-09, Tasmania's Gross State Product (GSP) reached \$22.6 billion, an increase of \$0.3 billion or 1.4% from the 2007-08 figure of \$22.3 billion. Household final consumption expenditure was the largest component of GSP, contributing \$13.4 billion (59.2%). At the same time, government final consumption expenditure accounted for \$5.0 billion (22.1%).

Tasmanian State final demand in 2008-09 increased by 2.1% on the 2007-08 estimate of \$23.9 billion.

**GROSS STATE PRODUCT (percentage
change), Tasmania
(chain volume measures)**

**STATE FINAL DEMAND, Tasmania
(chain volume measures)**



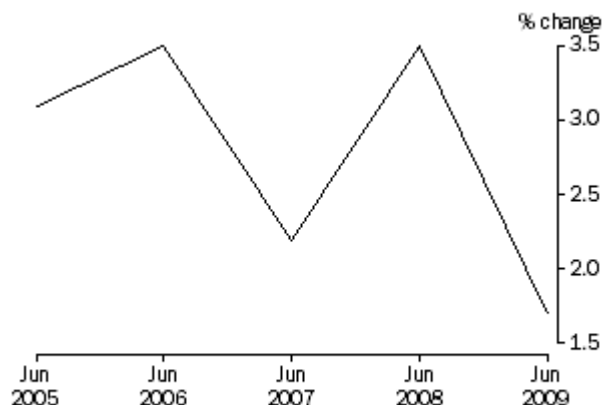
Over the year ending 30 June 2009, manufacturers contributed \$2.6 billion or 12.7% of the \$20.6 billion in gross value at basic prices added by producers in the Tasmanian economy.

Of the \$3.0 billion in private business investment expenditure in Tasmania in 2008-09, \$1.3 billion was accounted for by private new capital expenditure on buildings, structures, equipment and plant and machinery in Mining, Manufacturing and other selected industries. The \$1.3 billion expenditure in 2008-09 represents a 12.4% increase on private new capital expenditure in 2007-08.

CONSUMER AND LABOUR PRICES

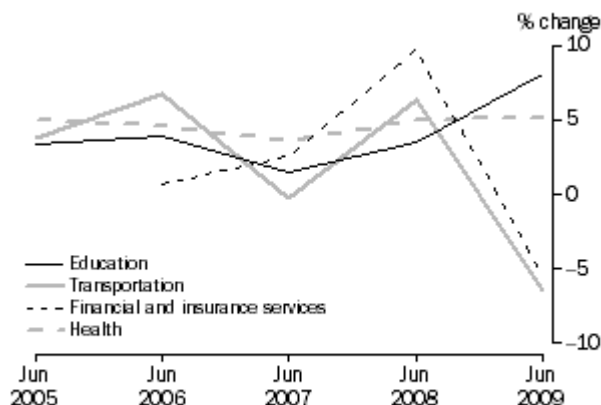
In the June 2009 quarter, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) (all groups) in Hobart increased by 1.7% on the corresponding quarter in 2008. Rises in costs in education (8.1%), health (5.1%) and food (5.0%), and the decreases in transportation (-6.4%) and financial and insurance services (-5.3%) were the main contributors to this change.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (all groups), Hobart



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (selected groups), Hobart



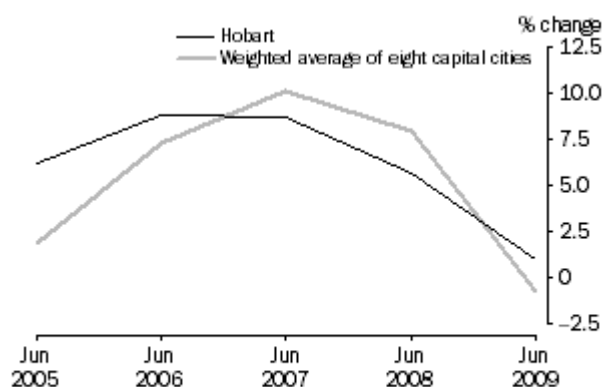
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

Total hourly rates of pay (excluding bonuses) paid by Tasmanian employers rose by 4.3% between 2007-08 and 2008-09. This compares with a national increase of 4.0% during the same period.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

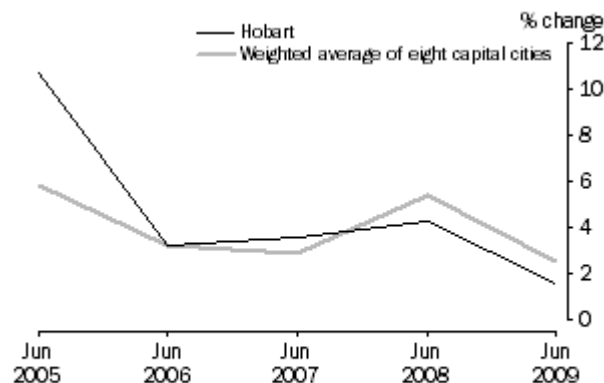
Preliminary data showed the price index for established houses in Hobart in June 2009 increased slightly (up 1.0% on June 2008 price level) compared to a slight decrease nationally (down 0.7% on June 2008). At the same time, the price index for project homes in Hobart showed a year to year increase of 1.6% compared to 2.6% nationally.

HOUSE PRICE INDEX (established houses)



Source: House Price Indexes:
Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

HOUSE PRICE INDEX (project homes)

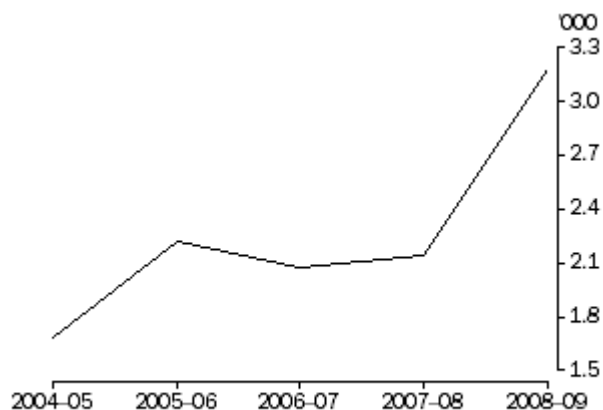


Source: House Price Indexes:
Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

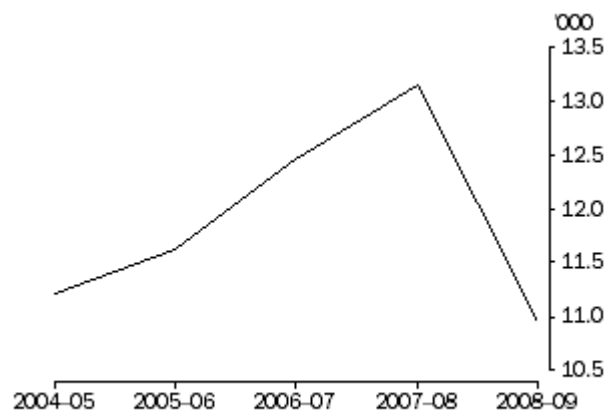
The number of first home buyers' houses (owner occupied) financed in Tasmania in 2008-09 increased significantly, by 49% from 2,141 in 2007-08 to 3,181 in 2008-09. At the same time, non-first home buyers' dwellings (owner occupied) financed decreased by 17% from 13,145 in 2007-08 to 10,946 in 2008-09.

**FIRST HOME BUYERS, Tasmania,
Number of dwellings financed**



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

**NON-FIRST HOME BUYERS, Tasmania,
Number of dwellings financed**



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

In 2008-09, the value of Tasmanian goods exported overseas was \$3,506.7 million, a decrease of 3.5% on the 2007-08 value of \$3,635 million. At the same time, the value of goods imported into Tasmania was \$956.0 million, an increase of 38% from 2007-08.

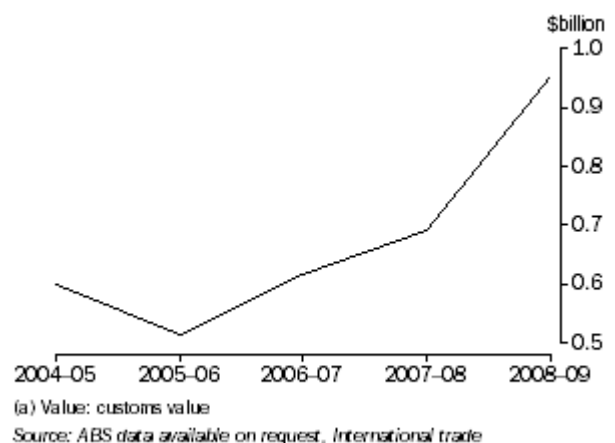
In 2008-09, Japan remained Tasmania's main export destination purchasing \$532.6 million worth of Tasmanian goods. China was the second most favourable export destination with \$470.2 million (a 61% increase from the previous financial year). Tasmania's major source of imports in 2008-09 was Japan (\$163.7 million).

Zinc was the major export commodity in 2008-09, contributing \$562.0 million or 16% of total Tasmanian exports. Cocoa was the highest value commodity imported contributing \$81.9 million or 8.6% of total imports.

**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS(a),
Tasmania**



**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS(a),
Tasmania**



More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0)

Australian National Accounts, State Accounts (ABS cat. no. 5220.0)

Consumer Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6401.0)

House Price Indexes, Eight Capital Cities (ABS cat. no. 6416.0)

Housing Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5609.0)

Labour Price Index, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6345.0)

Lending Finance, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5671.0)

Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (ABS cat. no. 5625.0)

Industry



INDUSTRY

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

INCOME GENERATED BY TASMANIAN INDUSTRY

Tasmanian industry generated \$20.1 billion in incomes for employees and owners of capital during the year 2008-09. Tasmanian manufacturers contributed approximately 13% of these incomes. Tasmanian industry (apart from the Financial and Insurance Services industry) paid \$6.2 billion in wages and salaries to 193,000 people during the year 2007-08.

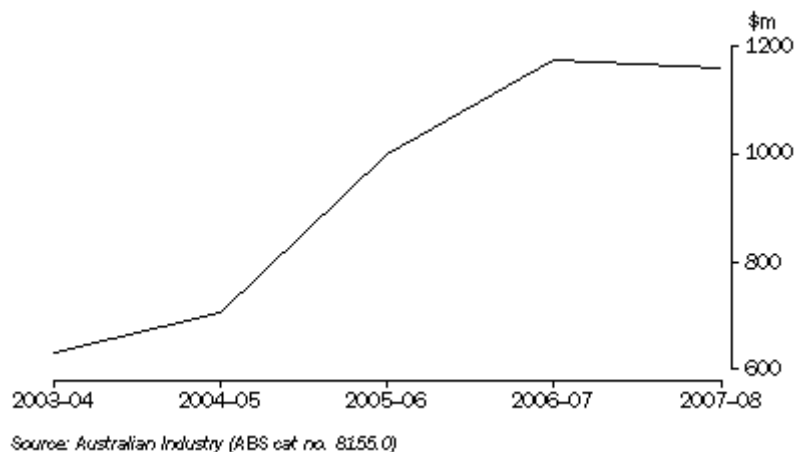
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In 2007-08 the gross value of agricultural commodities produced in Tasmania was \$1,146 million. This was an increase on the 2006-07 figure (\$963 million) of 19%. The value of crops increased by 24%, from \$404 million to \$503 million, while the value of livestock products (which mainly consists of wool, milk and eggs) increased by 28%, from \$323 million to \$413 million.

MINING

In 2007-08, total mineral commodities produced in Tasmania were worth \$1,163 million. This was a decrease of one percent from the previous twelve months production of \$1,173 million. The value of metallic mineral production decreased from \$1,081 million to \$1,050 million, a decrease of 2.9%. In the same period, production of industrial minerals increased from \$41 million to \$54 million, and construction materials from \$51 million to \$59 million.

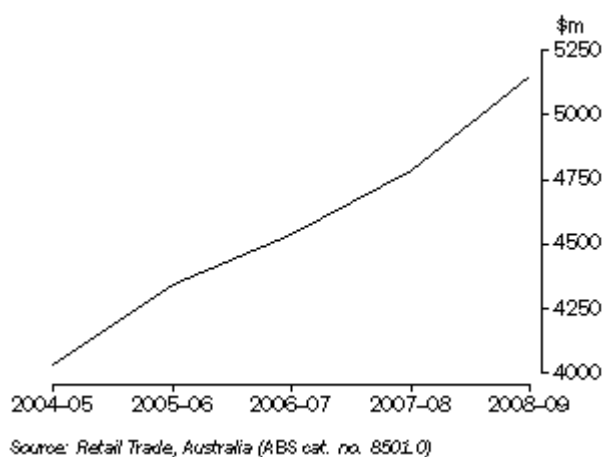
TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION, Tasmania



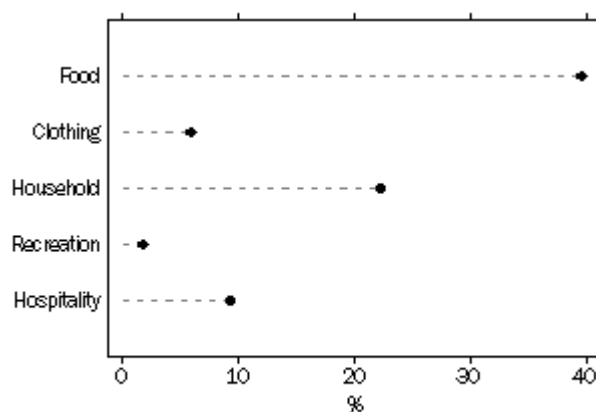
RETAIL TURNOVER

In 2008-09, the value of retail turnover in Tasmania was \$5,153 million. This represented an increase of 7.6% from the previous year, and an increase of 28% over a five year period. In 2008-09 food retailing contributed \$2,047 million of the total value of retail turnover (40%), followed by household retailing \$1,150 (22%) and cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services \$484 million (9.4%). Over the last five years retail turnover for cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services has increased by 45%, followed by household good retailing (32%), and food retailing (32%).

**RETAIL TURNOVER, Tasmania
(original series)**



**RETAIL TURNOVER, Tasmania, 2008-09
(percentage contribution)**

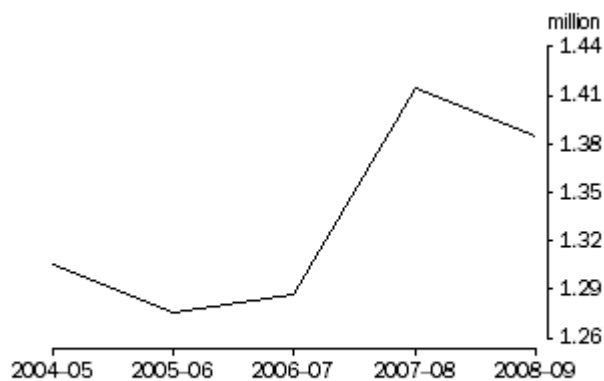


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

There were 1.4 million guest arrivals in Tasmania during 2008-09. This was a slight decrease of 2.1% from the previous year and an increase of 6.1% since 2004-05.

Takings from tourist accommodation establishments increased over a five year period to 2008-09 by 28%, from \$150 million to \$192 million, with the average takings per room per night rising from \$114 in 2004-05 to \$132 in 2008-09.

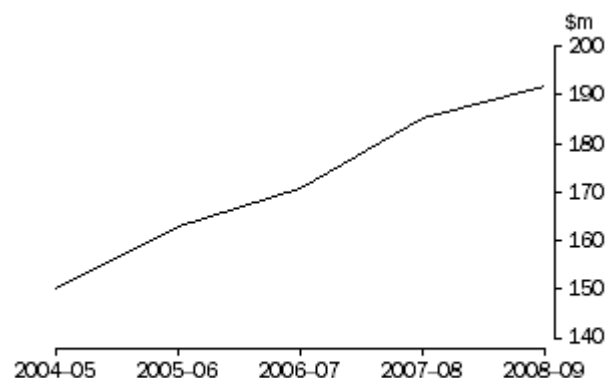
GUEST ARRIVALS(a), Tasmania



(a) Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION(a), Tasmania



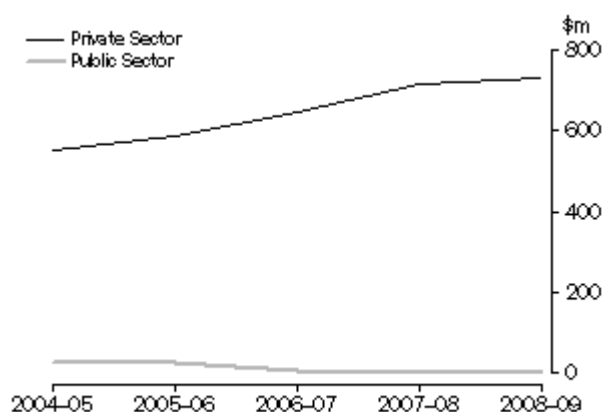
(a) Hotels, Motels and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.

Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

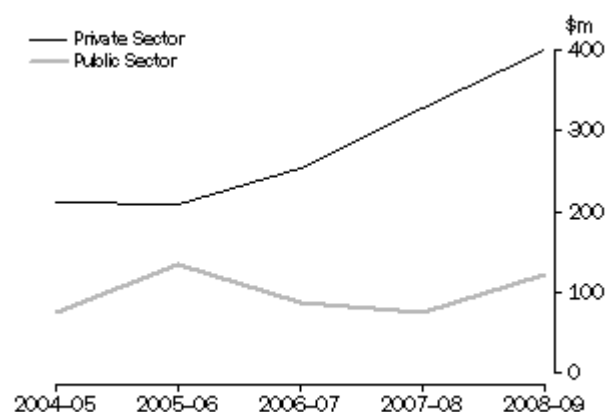
In 2008-09, the total number of new houses approved for construction in Tasmania increased slightly (1.3%) to 2,564. From 2007-08 to 2008-09, there was a significant increase (53%) in new other residential building approved such as units and flats and also in residential alterations and additions (62%). The private sector accounted for nearly 90% of the value of all building work done in 2008-09. Nearly half of this was from the building of new houses. Less than six percent of the total value of public sector building was invested in new homes.

VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, Tasmania



Source: Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)

VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE, Tasmania

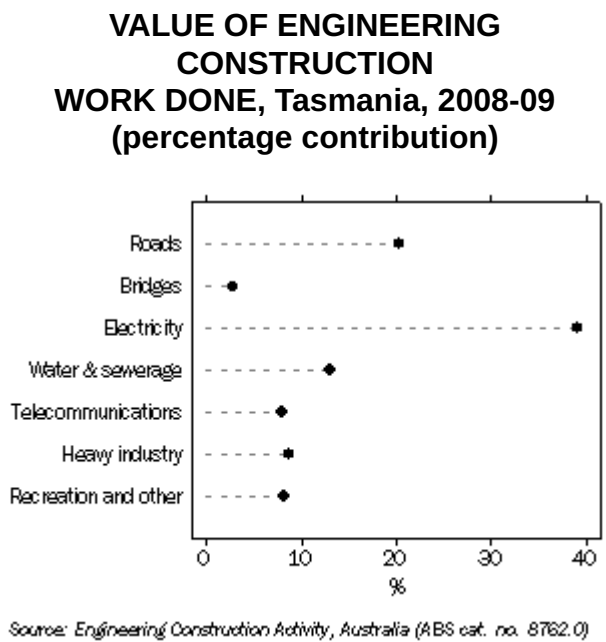
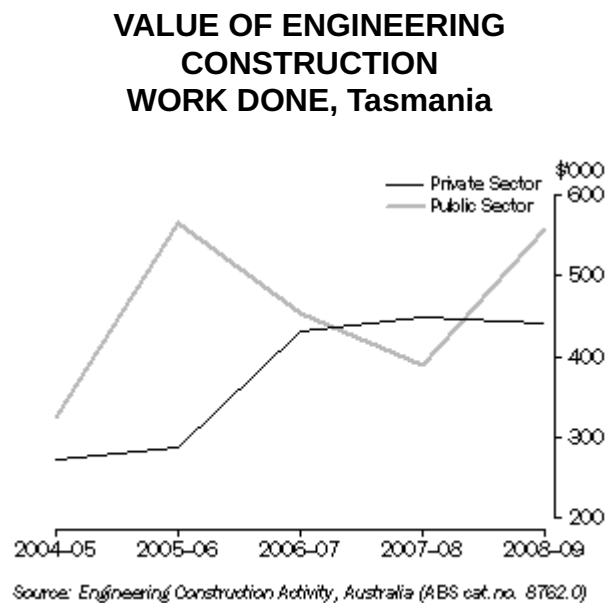


Source: Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The total value of engineering construction work done in Tasmania in 2008-09 was 1 billion dollars, an increase of 19% from 2007-08. Almost 45% of this engineering construction work was carried out by the private sector (\$441 million). Electricity generation, transmission and pipelines represented nearly 40% of the total value of engineering construction work (32% of the private sector and 44% of the public sector), followed by roads, highways and

subdivisions (20%) and water storage and supply, sewerage and drainage (13%).



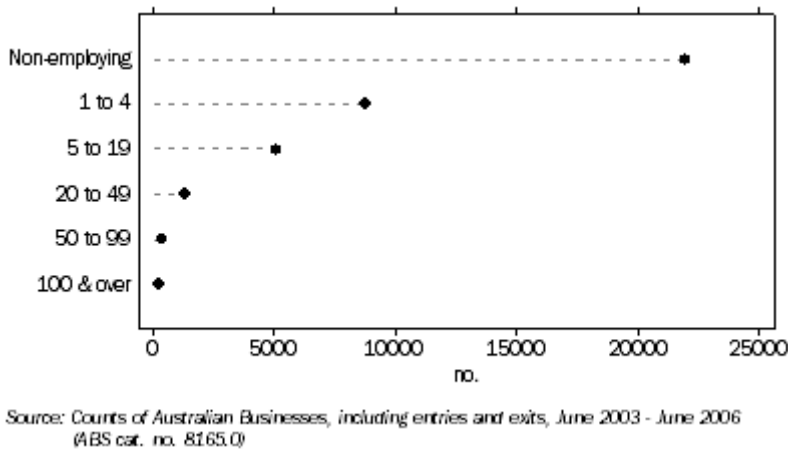
RATEABLE LAND USE

As at November 2009, the total rateable land area in Tasmania was 4.2 million hectares. Primary production accounted for 88% of this land (3.7 million ha), 5.3% was residential (0.2 million ha) and 3.3% was for community use (0.1 million ha). (Source: VISTAS database, DPIPWE).

BUSINESS COUNTS

In 2006-07 there were 37,131 businesses operating in Tasmania at the start of the financial year, and 37,787 at the end of the financial year. The entry rate for business was 15% and the exit rate was 13%.

NUMBER OF BUSINESSES, by number of employees, Tasmania, June 2007




More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

- Australian Industry (ABS cat. no. 8155.0)
- Retail Trade, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8501.0)
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8635.0)
- Building Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8752.0)
- Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)
- Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8762.0)
- Counts of Australian Businesses, including entries and exits June 2003 - June 2006 (ABS cat. no. 8165.0)
- Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (ABS cat. no. 7503.0) (ABS data available on request)

Population



POPULATION

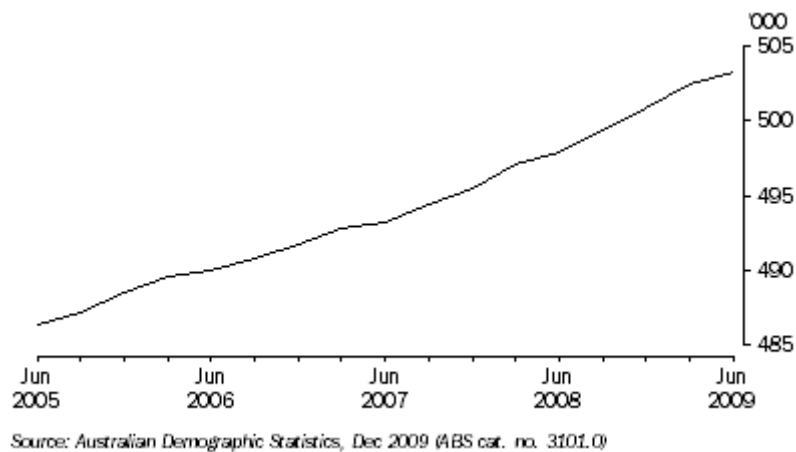
POPULATION

At 30 June 2009, the total estimated resident population of Tasmania was 503,292.

POPULATION CHANGE

In the year to June 2009, the estimated resident population of Tasmania increased by 5,370 people to 503,292, an increase of 1.1%. The increase of 5,370 over the year was composed of: a natural increase of 2,554; a net interstate migration increase of 672; and a net overseas migration increase of 2,144.

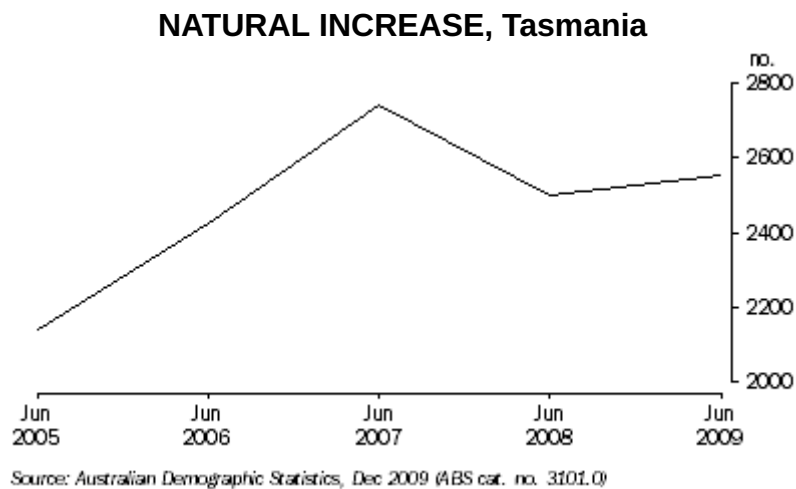
TOTAL POPULATION, Tasmania



The estimated Tasmanian resident population passed the half million mark during December 2008.

NATURAL INCREASE

Natural increase (the number of births minus number of deaths) contributed 2,554 to Tasmania's population growth of 5,370 in the year to June 2009. Natural increase was the largest component of population change, making up close to half (48%) of the net population gain.

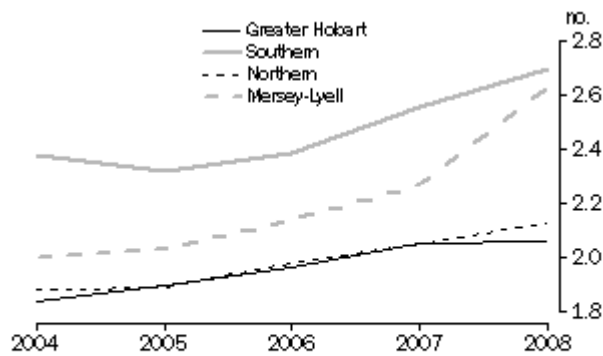


BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The annual number of births rose slightly from 6,662 to 6,775 between 2007 and 2008, as did the total fertility rate up from 2.20 to 2.24 births per woman. There were 4,219 deaths registered in 2008, up by 87 on the 4,132 registered in 2007. Tasmania's standardised death rate remained unchanged at 6.9 deaths per 1,000 standard population between 2007 and 2008.

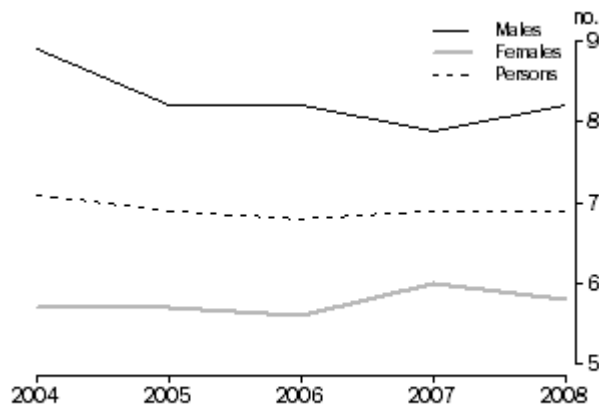
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a), Statistical Divisions

STANDARDISED DEATH RATE, Tasmania



(a) Average total fertility rate for three years leading to reference year.

Source: Births, Australia, 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)

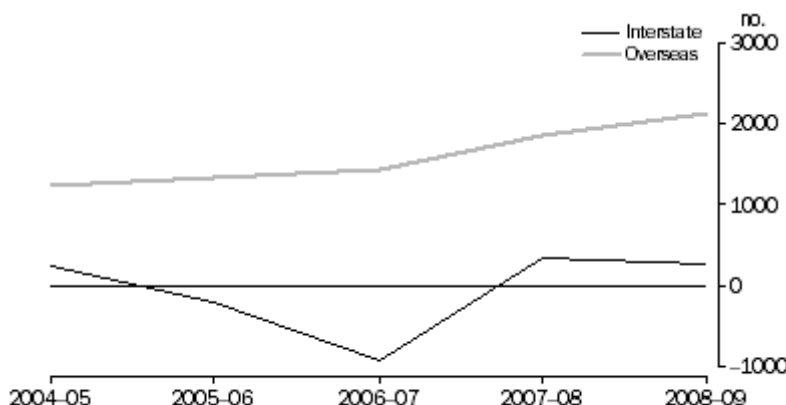


Source: Deaths, Australia, 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)

NET MIGRATION

Over the year to June 2009, Tasmania's interstate migration was composed of an estimated 13,218 people taking up Tasmanian residency and 12,546 Tasmanian residents moving to other parts of Australia. This created a net gain of 672 people to Tasmania. In the year to June 2009, Tasmania had a net increase of 2,144 overseas migrants, up from the estimate of 1,871 during the year to June 2008.

NET MIGRATION, Tasmania

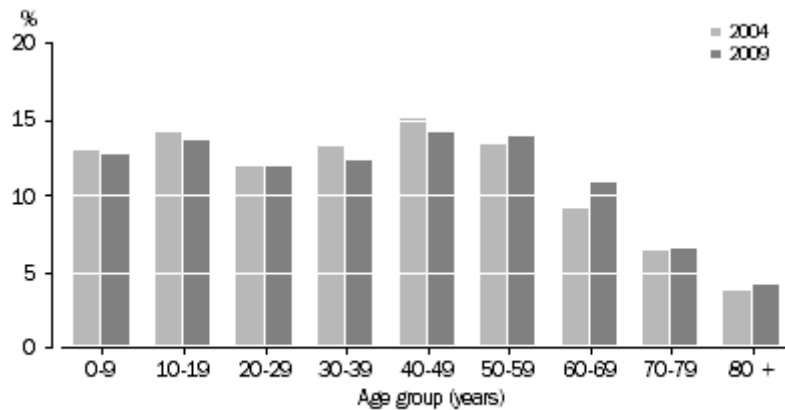


Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

AGE STRUCTURE

As at 30 June 2009: nearly one-fifth (19.4%) of the Tasmanian population were under 15 years of age; 65.3% were of working age (15-64 years), while 15.3% of Tasmanians were aged 65 years and over. The age composition of Tasmania's population is changing. Between 2004 and 2009 the proportion of Tasmania's population aged 50 years and over increased in comparison to other age groups. This is partly reflective of an ageing baby boomer generation. Other influences on Tasmania's age composition include an outflow of young people from Tasmania to pursue education and employment interstate.

POPULATION BY 10 YEAR AGE GROUP (%), Tasmania, 2004 and 2009



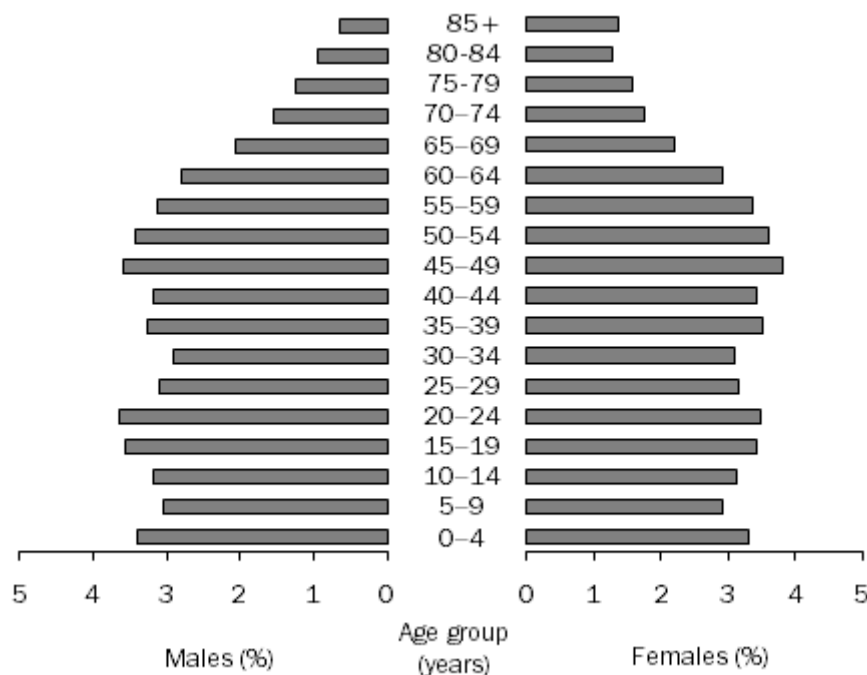
Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE BY REGION

The regions of Tasmania have different age and sex structures. The Greater Hobart Statistical Division (SD) has a relatively large proportion of Tasmania's population aged 20 to 29 years. In comparison, the Southern, Northern and Mersey-Lyell SDs have low proportions of the 20 to 29 year old population, reflecting an outflow of this age group from these areas.

As at 30th June 2009, males made up 49.3% of the Tasmanian population, and females 50.7%. The Greater Hobart SD had the highest percentage of females at 51.3% while the Southern SD had the lowest at 48.2%. In the Northern SD females made up 50.5% of the population while in the Mersey-Lyell SD this was 50.4%.

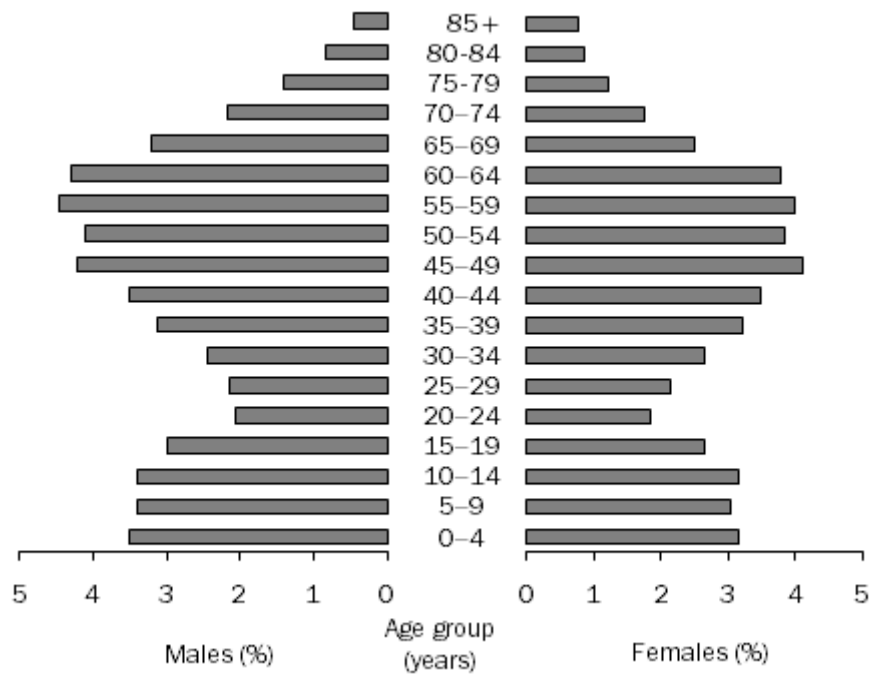
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%) Greater Hobart Statistical Division, 2009



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

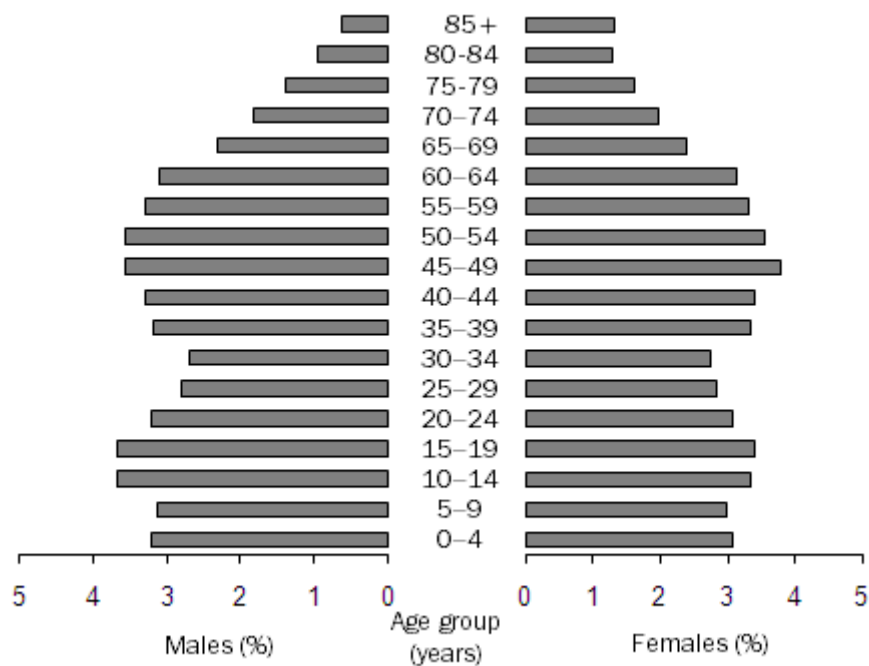
POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%)

Southern Statistical Division, 2009



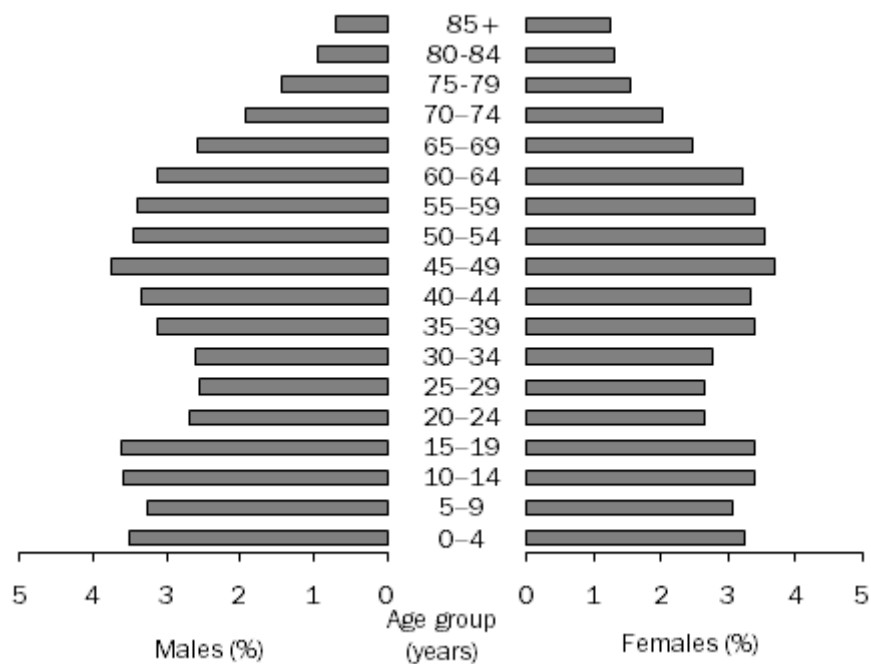
Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%) Northern Statistical Division, 2009



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP (%) Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division, 2009



Source: Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2009 (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

SOURCES

Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)

Births, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3301.0)

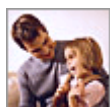
Deaths, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3302.0)

Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia (ABS cat. no. 3235.0)

Regional Population Growth, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3218.0)

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0)

Family and Community



FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

FAMILY COMPOSITION

In 2006, there were 128,660 families recorded in Tasmania. Of these, couple families with

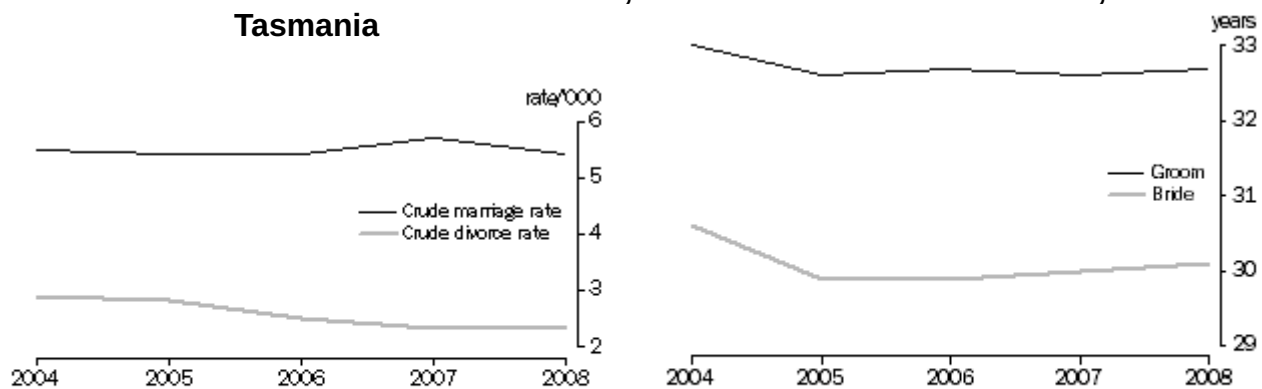
no children accounted for 40.5%, couple families with children represented 41.4% and one parent families made up 16.7%. Most families with children, regardless of being couple families or one parent families, had children aged under 15 years. Other children in families were classified as non-dependent children (not full-time students and aged 15-24 years) or dependent students (full-time students and aged 15-24 years).

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

In 2008 there were 2,685 registered marriages in Tasmania, representing a decrease of 106 (3.8%) from 2007 and resulting in a crude marriage rate of 5.4 marriages per 1,000 population. The median age of people married in 2008 was 32.7 years for males and 30.1 years for females. There has been little variation in these rates over the past 5 years. Marriages involving cohabitation prior to marriage increased from 83.4% in 2004 to 86.4% in 2008.

In 2008, over half of all divorces involved children. The crude divorce rate decreased slightly over the last five years, from 2.9 in 2003 to 2.3 in 2008. In 2007, the median duration of marriage prior to divorce was 14.3 years.

CRUDE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES, MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE, Tasmania



Source: Marriages, Australia, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)
Divorces, Australia, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)
Marriages and Divorces 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3310.0)

Source: Marriages, Australia, 2007 (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)
Marriages and Divorces 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3310.0)

For both males and females, the highest age-specific marriage rates were in the 25-29 year age group, with 53.4 marriages per 1,000 males in this age group and 50.0 marriages per 1,000 females in 2008. In 2008 72% of Tasmanian males and 75% of females who married had not been married before.

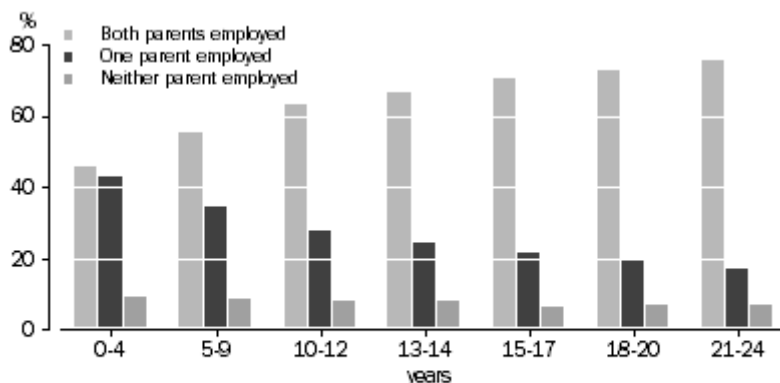
LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS

In 2006, more than half (58.4%) of all dependent children in couple families had both parents employed. The likelihood of both parents being employed increased with the age of the children. At the same time, 32.1% of dependent children in couple families had only one parent employed, with the likelihood decreasing with the age of the children.

Of one parent families with dependent children, 49.9% of children had an employed parent, with the likelihood generally increasing with the age of the children.

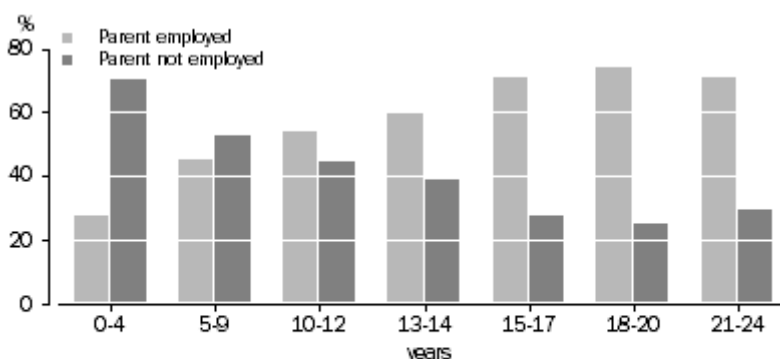
Of children living in couple families with children, only 8.3% had neither parent employed, compared to 48.3% of children in one parent families. The likelihood of the parent in a one parent family with dependent children not being employed decreased markedly with the age of the children, from 70.3% for dependent children aged 0-4 years to 25.0% of dependent children aged 18-20 years, then increased again slightly to 29.3% for dependent children aged 21-24 years.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS, Children in couple families, Tasmania, 2006



Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006, Expanded Community Profile, table X33, X34

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PARENTS, Children in one parent families, Tasmania, 2006

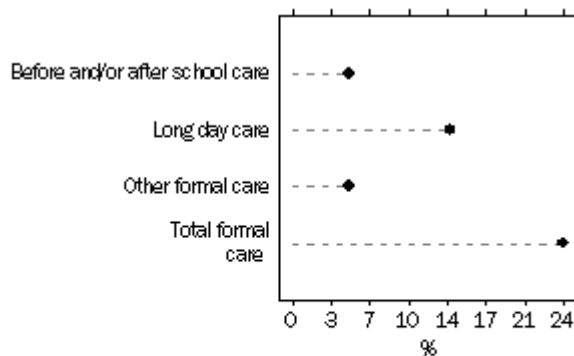


Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006, Expanded Community Profile, table X33, X34

CHILD CARE

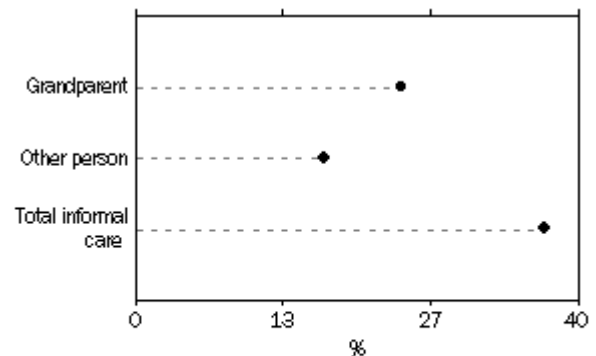
In 2008, 52% of children aged 0-12 years had usual child care arrangements. Of these, 14% used formal care only, 28% used informal care only and 9% used both formal and informal care. Long day care was the most commonly used type of formal child care (14%) followed by before and/or after school care (5%) and family day care (5%). Grandparents provided a significant proportion of informal child care (24%).

FORMAL CHILD CARE(a), Tasmania, 2008 INFORMAL CHILD CARE(a), Tasmania, 2008



(a) Children aged 0-12 years.

Source: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Jun 2008 (Reissue), (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)



(a) Children aged 0-12 years.

Source: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Jun 2008 (Reissue), (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

WORK ARRANGEMENTS USED TO CARE FOR CHILD

Parents use a range of work arrangements to help them care for their children. These include flexible working hours, part-time work, shiftwork, work from home and job sharing arrangements. Of all families with children aged 0-12 years, with at least one parent employed, 63% indicated that at least one parent normally used one or more of these work arrangements to help them care for their children. Flexible working hours was used by 43% of families with children aged 0-12.

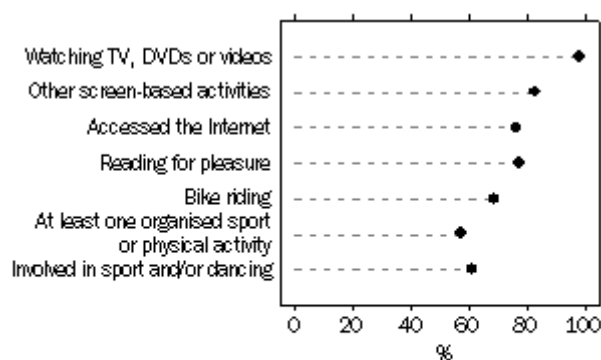
CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In 2009, 28.4% of Tasmanian children aged 5-14 years participated in cultural activities. Almost three quarters of Tasmanian children (72.7%) attended a cultural venue or event.

More than half (57.5%) of all children aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport. Of those participating in sport, 19.1% of Tasmanian children played soccer (outdoor), followed by swimming (14.6%), and Australian Rules Football (10.0%).

The most common leisure activities in 2009 were watching TV, DVDs or videos (98.1%), reading for pleasure (77.2%) and bike riding (68.6%). Most children (76.3%) accessed the internet.

CHILDREN'S PARTICIPATION IN CULTURAL AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES(a), Tasmania, 2009



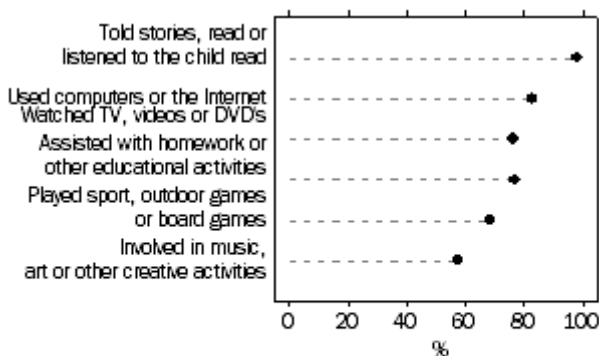
(a) Children aged 5-14 years.

Source: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2008 (Additional Datacube), (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN INFORMAL LEARNING

In Tasmania in June 2008 almost 90% of children aged 3-8 years had a parent read to them, tell them a story or listen while the child read. Of these children, 54% were involved in these activities everyday, 18% on four to six days of the week, and 16% on one to three days. In June 2009 parents reported playing sport, outdoor games or board games with 83% of children aged 3-8 years.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN INFORMAL LEARNING(a), Tasmania, 2008



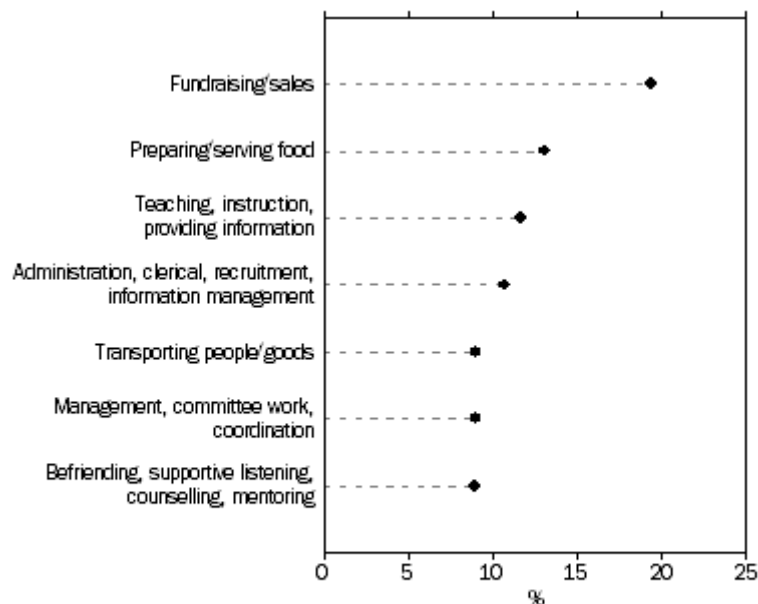
(a) Children aged 3-8 years.

Source: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2008 (Additional Datacube), (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

VOLUNTARY WORK

According to the 2006 General Social Survey, 36.0% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over undertook voluntary work in the 12 months prior to July 2006. Most volunteers were engaged in fund-raising/sales (19.4%) followed by preparing/serving food (13.1%). This trend was reflected in persons aged 25-34 years, 45-54 years and 55-65 years. Persons aged 18-24 years were primarily engaged in teaching/instruction/providing information (15.0%) followed by fund-raising/sales (14.8%). The majority of persons aged 35-44 years were engaged in fund-raising/sales (20.5%) followed by teaching/instruction/providing information (17.2%) while those aged 65 years and over were engaged in fund-raising/sales (19.6%) followed by administration/clerical/recruitment/information management (12.7%).

TYPE OF VOLUNTARY ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN(a), Tasmania, 2006



(a) Persons aged 18 years and over.

Source: General Social Survey, Tasmania, 2006 (ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

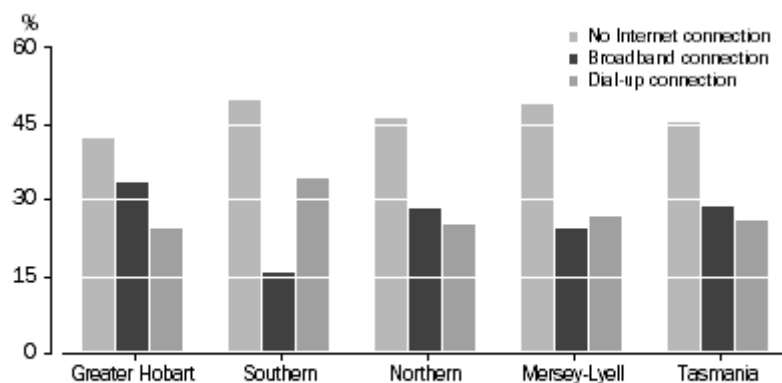
TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION

On Census night 2006, more than a quarter of Tasmanian dwellings (excluding not stated) had broadband internet access (28.6%), closely followed by dial-up connection (25.7%). Of all occupied private Tasmanian dwellings, 45.1% had no Internet connection.

Greater Hobart Statistical Division (SD) had the highest proportion of broadband connection (33.2%), compared to dial-up (24.1%). Northern SD reported 28.4% of dwellings with broadband and 25.1% with dial-up. Mersey-Lyell SD reported 24.2% with broadband and 26.7% with dial-up, and Southern SD reported 15.7% with broadband and 34.2% with dial-up.

Southern SD had the highest proportion of dwellings with no Internet connection (49.6%), followed by Mersey-Lyell SD (48.5%) and Northern SD (45.9%). Greater Hobart SD had the lowest (41.9%).

TYPE OF INTERNET CONNECTION, TASMANIAN DWELLINGS(a), by Statistical Division, Tasmania, Census Night 2006



(a) Excluding not stated.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 2006. Data available on request.

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS Community Profiles)

Australian Historical Population Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)

Census Fact Sheet on Measures of Unpaid Work (ABS cat. no. 2914.0)

Child Care, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4901.0)

Divorces, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3307.0.55.001)

Family Characteristics and Transitions, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4442.0)

General Social Survey, Tasmania (ABS cat. no. 4159.6.55.001)

Marriages, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3306.0.55.001)

Marriages and Divorces 2008 (ABS cat. no. 3310.0)

Childhood Education and Care, Australia, Jun 2008 (Reissue), (ABS cat. no. 4402.0)

Further information can also be found on the Family and Community Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Household Economic Resources



HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC RESOURCES

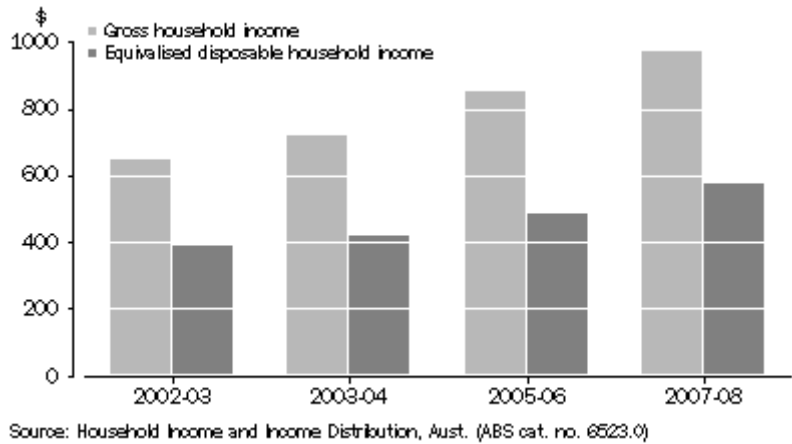
More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

GROSS AND EQUIVALISED HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In recent times, Tasmanian households have recorded healthy growth in household income. In 2007-08, the median weekly gross household income in Tasmania was \$975. This was an increase of 15% on the 2005-06 estimate of \$850 and 50% on the 2002-03 estimate of \$650.

In 2007-08, the Tasmanian median weekly equivalised disposable household income (household income adjusted to facilitate comparison between different sized households) was \$576. This was a 19% increase on the 2005-06 estimate of \$486 and a 47% increase on the 2002-03 estimate of \$391.

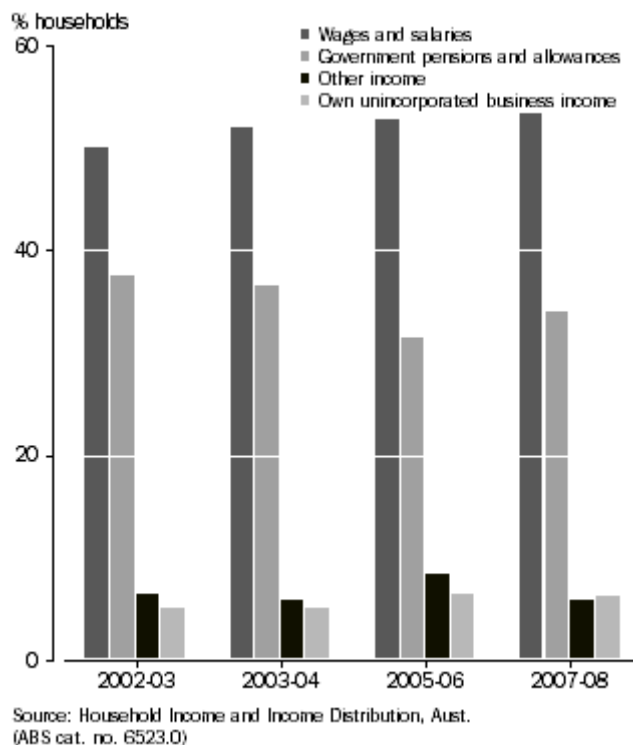
MEDIAN WEEKLY GROSS AND EQUIVALISED DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Tasmania



PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 2007-08, wages and salaries were the main source of household income in Tasmania for 54% of households. This was followed by government pensions and allowances, which was the main source of income for 34% of households, and unincorporated business income (6.3%). Government pensions and allowances recorded a decline as the main source of household income, from 38% of households in 2003-04 to 34% in 2007-08.

PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME, Tasmania



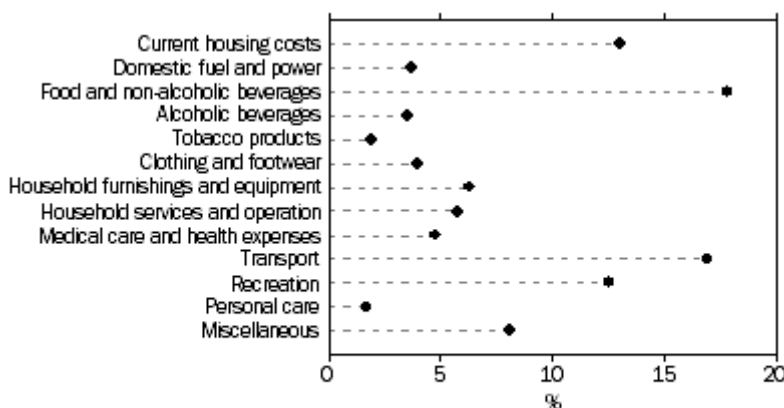
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

In 2003-04, food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for the largest expenditure by Tasmanian households on goods and services, contributing 18% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on these items has remained fairly consistent with 19% in 1993-94 and 18% in 1998-99.)

Transport was the second biggest expenditure item in 2003-04, contributing 17% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on this item has increased from 15% in 1993-94 and from 16% in 1998-99.)

In 2003-04, housing costs contributed 13% of total household expenditure. (Expenditure on this item has increased from 11% in 1993-94 and from 12% in 1998-99.)

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE, 2003-04, Tasmania

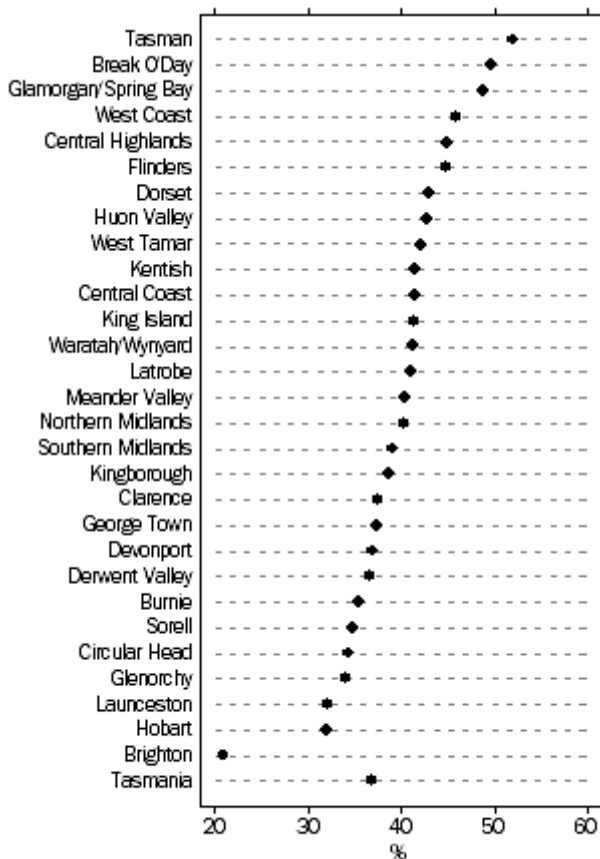


Source: Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)

HOME OWNERSHIP

On Census night 2006, 37% of all occupied private dwellings in Tasmania were fully owned by their occupants. The local government areas (LGAs) with the highest percentage of home ownership were Tasman (52%) followed by Break O'Day (50%) and Glamorgan/Spring Bay (49%). Brighton was the LGA with the lowest percentage of home ownership (21%) followed by Hobart (32%) and Launceston (32%).

**HOME OWNERSHIP, Tasmanian occupied private dwellings
by Local Government Area**

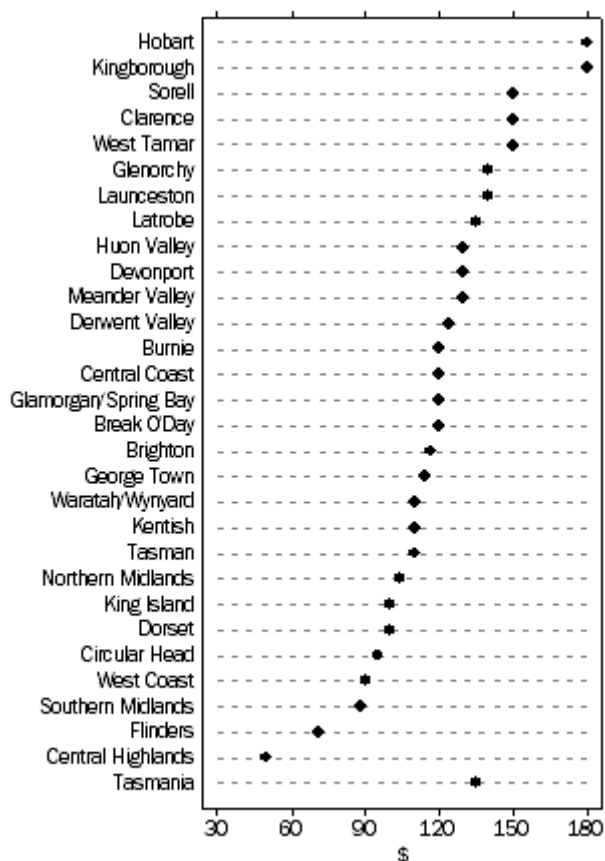


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

HOUSING RENT PAID

On Census night 2006, the median weekly rent paid for occupied private dwellings in Tasmania was \$135. The most expensive LGAs in which to rent were Hobart and Kingborough, each with a median weekly rent of \$180 followed by West Tamar, Clarence and Sorell with a median weekly rent of \$150. At the same time, Central Highlands LGA was the cheapest place to rent with a median weekly rent of \$50, followed by Flinders (\$71) and Southern Midlands (\$88).

**MEDIAN WEEKLY RENT PAID, Tasmanian occupied private dwellings,
by Local Government Area**

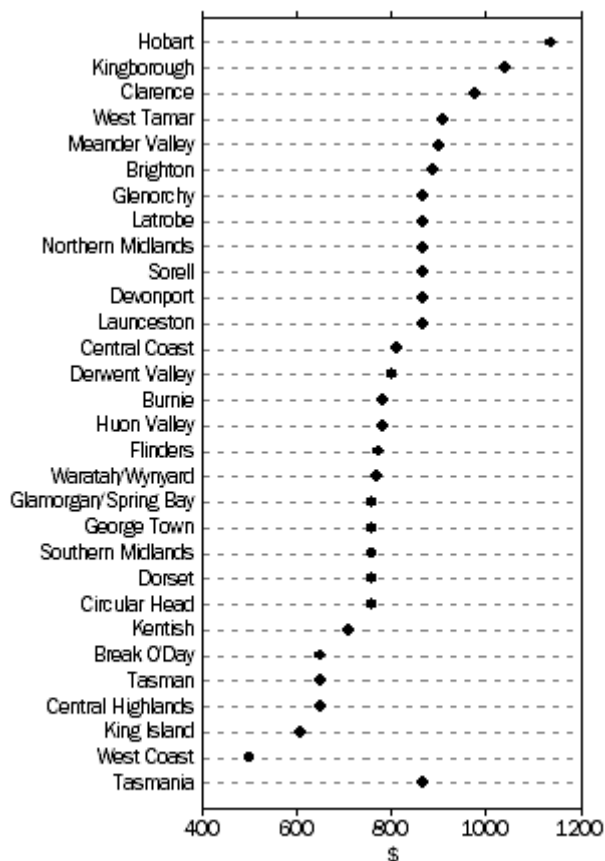


Source: Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

HOUSEHOLD HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT

On Census night 2006, the median monthly home loan repayment for occupied private dwellings in Tasmania was \$867. Hobart residents had the highest median monthly home loan repayment (\$1,138), followed by Kingborough residents (\$1,040) and Clarence residents (\$975). West Coast residents had the lowest median monthly home loan repayment (\$500), followed by King Island residents (\$609), and Break O'Day, Central Highlands and Tasman residents (all with \$650).

MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING LOAN REPAYMENT, Tasmanian occupied private dwellings, by Local Government Area

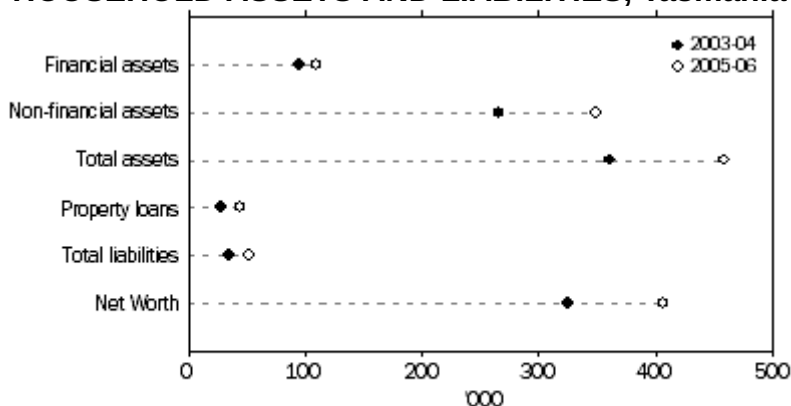


Source: Census of Population and Housing - Community Profiles

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In 2005-06, average (mean) household net worth in Tasmania was \$406,600 compared to \$324,900 in 2003-04. Average household assets in 2005-06 were \$458,500 comprising of \$109,200 in financial assets and \$349,200 in non-financial assets. On the other side of the ledger, average Tasmanian household liabilities in 2005-06 were \$51,800 of which property loans contributed \$44,900.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, Tasmania



Source: Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution, Aust. (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

ABS SOURCE PUBLICATIONS:

2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6523.0)

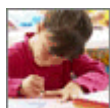
Government Benefits, Taxes and Household Income, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6537.0)

Housing Occupancy and Costs (ABS cat. no. 4130)

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6530.0)

Household Wealth and Wealth Distribution (ABS cat. no. 6554.0)

Education



EDUCATION

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SCHOOLS

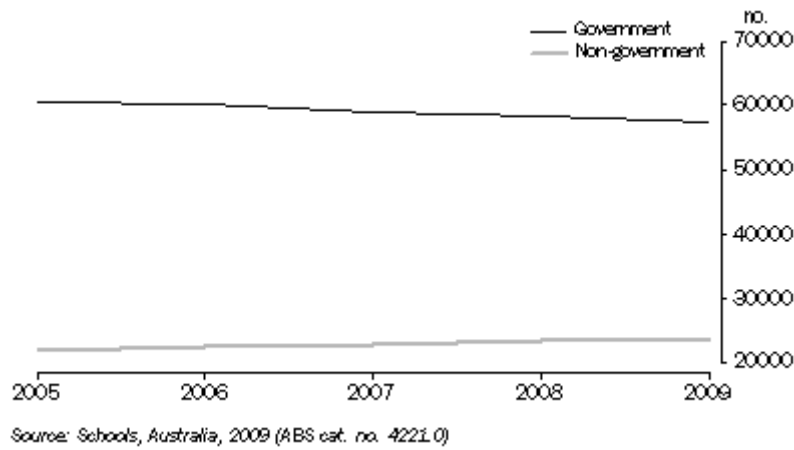
As at August 2009, there were 274 schools in Tasmania of which 207 (75.5%) were government schools and 67 (24.5%) were non-government schools. There were 168 (61.3%) primary only schools, 44 (16.1%) secondary only schools, 56 (20.4%) combined primary/secondary schools and 6 (2.2%) special schools.

Between 2005 and 2009, the number of Tasmanian schools decreased from 279 to 274. Over that period the number of special schools fell from 9 to 6, and the number of combined primary and secondary schools rose by 2 to 56.

STUDENTS

In August 2009, there were 80,907 full-time and 2,048 part-time students enrolled in Tasmanian schools. Of all full-time enrolled students in August 2009, 28.9% were attending non-government schools. From 2005 to 2009, the number of full-time students attending government schools fell by 5.1% (from 60,605 to 57,504), while the number attending non-government schools increased by 6.9% (from 21,899 to 23,403). In government and non-government schools combined, 54.6% of full-time students were enrolled in a primary grade (44,157) while 45.4% were enrolled in a secondary grade (36,750).

FULL-TIME SCHOOL STUDENTS



There were 5,591 Indigenous students (part-time and full-time) enrolled in Tasmanian schools in August 2009.

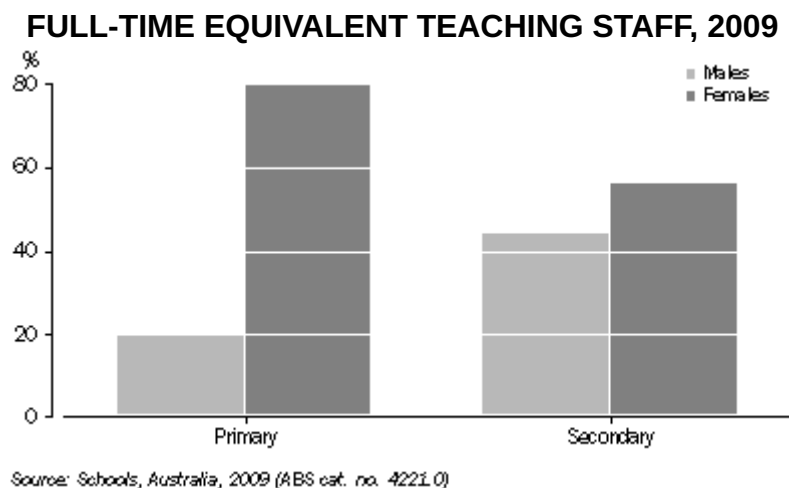
TEACHERS

There were 7,196 teaching staff in Tasmania in August 2009. Of these, 5,075 were female and 2,121 were male.

There were 5,936.6 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff in Tasmania in August 2009. Of these, 4,209.4 were within government schools, 903.8 were in Catholic schools and 823.4 were in Independent schools.

Of all 5,936.6 full-time equivalent (FTE) teaching staff, 3,016.0 were secondary FTEs and 2,920.6 were primary FTEs.

Tasmanian schools have significantly more female than male teachers. In August 2009, the total FTE teaching workforce was comprised of 4,027.6 female FTEs and 1,909.0 male FTEs. At 79.9%, the female to male FTE proportion within the primary teaching workforce was higher than that within the secondary workforce at 56.1%.



Overall, in August 2009, the average number of FTE Tasmanian primary school students per

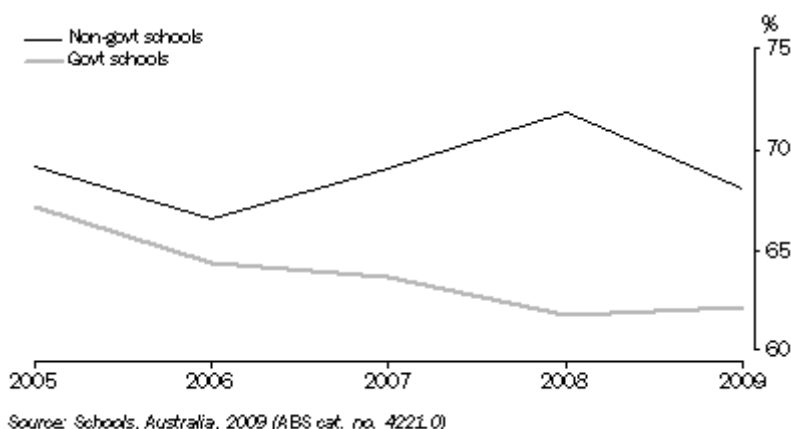
FTE teacher was 15.1. In government primary schools the average was 14.8 while in non-government primary schools it was 16.0. The equivalent figures for secondary schools were 12.6 students, with an average of 12.9 in government secondary schools and 11.9 in non-government secondary schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES

In August 2009, the apparent retention rate of full-time Tasmanian students from Year 10 to Year 12 was 64.1%, compared to 67.8% in 2005. The apparent retention rate for females in 2009 was 70.1% and 58.1% for males.

In recent years, apparent retention rates for students in non-government schools have exceeded those for students in government schools. In August 2009, the apparent retention rate of full-time Tasmanian students from Year 10 to Year 12 was 68.1% for those in non-government schools, compared to 62.2% for those in government schools.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES, Year 10 to Year 12



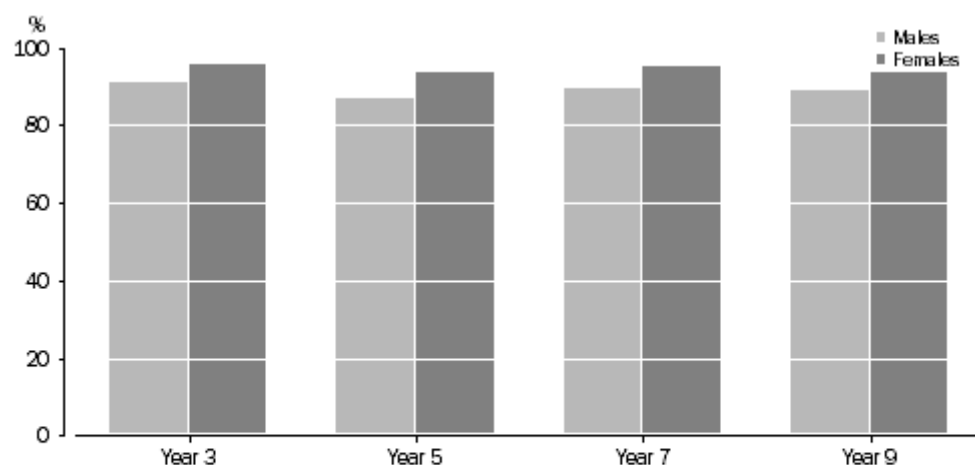
STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARKS

In March 1997, all State, Territory and Commonwealth government education ministers agreed on the national goal: *that every child leaving primary school should be numerate and able to read, write and spell at an appropriate level*. The Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) publishes national reports which include the results of testing conducted to identify the achievement of students in each of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 as measured against national benchmarks for reading, writing and numeracy.

In general, the results for Tasmania for 2009 show that the large majority of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students are achieving at the benchmark level or better in reading, writing and numeracy. The highest percentage results for Tasmania were gained by Year 3 students for writing and numeracy where this cohort saw a respective 96.5% and 93.9% of students achieving at the benchmark level or better; the lowest percentage results were gained by Year 9 for writing (83.3%) and Year 7 for writing (88.5%).

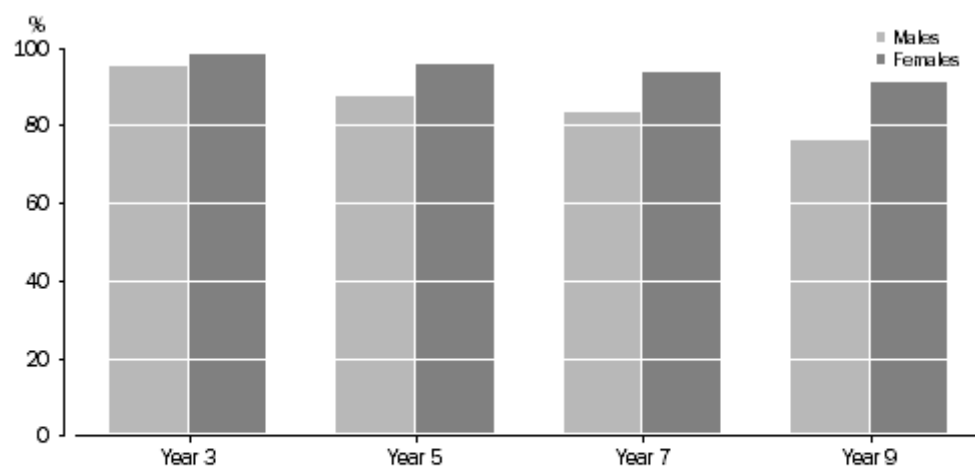
Tasmanian female school students achieved better benchmark results than equivalent male school students across all categories and years.

STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN READING, 2009



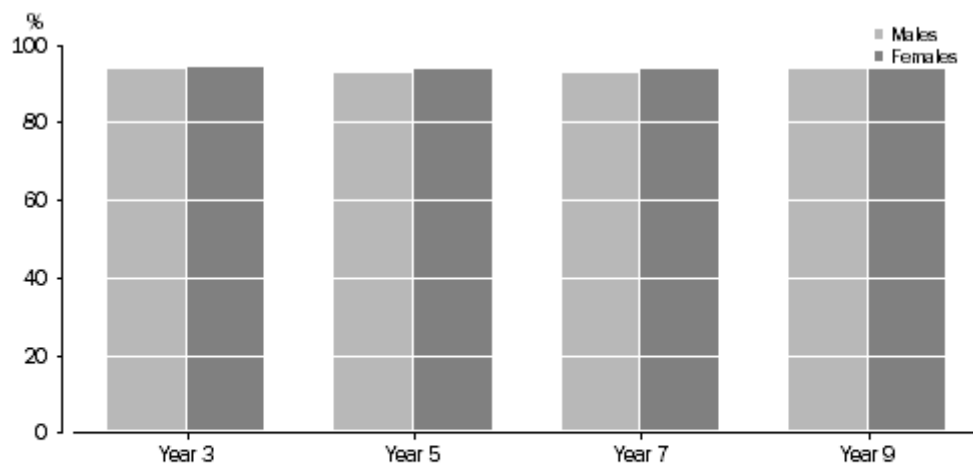
Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy,
Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report
Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN WRITING, 2009



Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy,
Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report
Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

STUDENTS ACHIEVING BENCHMARK IN NUMERACY, 2009

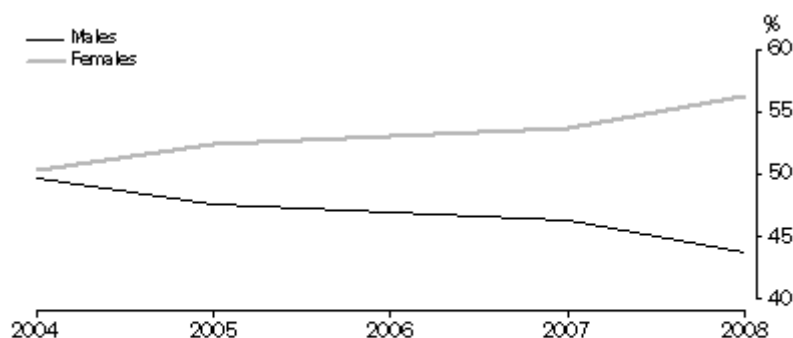


Source: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy Report Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA)

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS

In 2008, there were 20,191 higher education students in Tasmania. Of these, 56.3% were female, 70.8% were undertaking a bachelor degree and 19.6% were undertaking postgraduate study. The most popular field of education study by Tasmanian higher education students in 2008 was 'society and culture' (23.1% of all students) followed by 'management and commerce' (19.3%).

HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS(a)



(a) Excludes special schools.

Source: Dept of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Students 2004-08: selected higher education statistics

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR)

Schools, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4221.0)

Further information can also be found on the Education and Training Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Housing



HOUSING

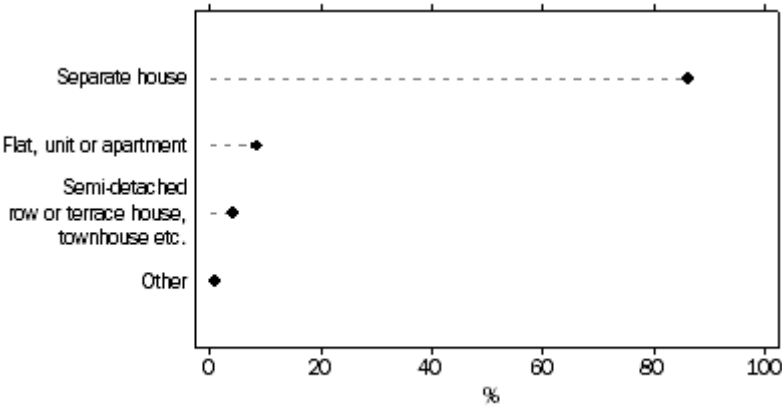
More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

DWELLING STRUCTURE

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, on 8 August 2006, there were 189,100 occupied private dwellings in Tasmania. Of these, 86.2% were separate houses, 8.6% were flats, units or apartments and 4.2% were semi-detached row or terrace houses, townhouses etc.

Of the total dwellings, 48.5% were in the Greater Hobart-Southern region, 30.4% in the Northern Region, and 21.2% in the Mersey-Lyell Region. As might be expected, this corresponded broadly with the resident population in 2006, of which 49.3% were in Greater Hobart-Southern Region, 28.3% in the Northern Region and 22.4% in Mersey-Lyell.

DWELLING STRUCTURE, Occupied private dwellings,
Tasmania 2006

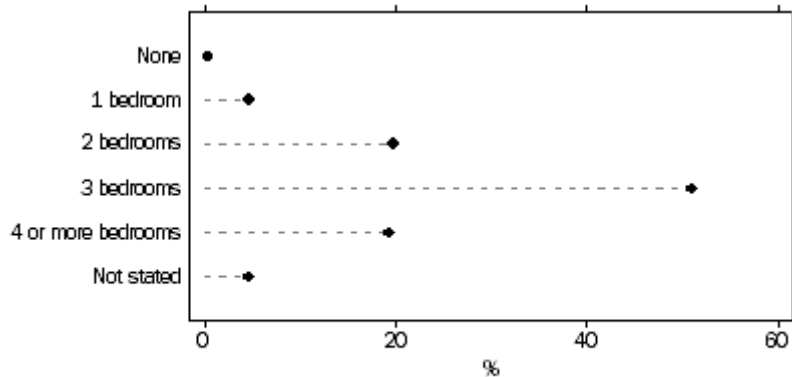


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS

On Census night 2006, of the total occupied private dwellings in Tasmania, 19.4% had four or more bedrooms, 51.0% had three bedrooms, 19.8% had two bedrooms and 4.7% had one bedroom.

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS, Occupied private dwellings, Tasmania 2006

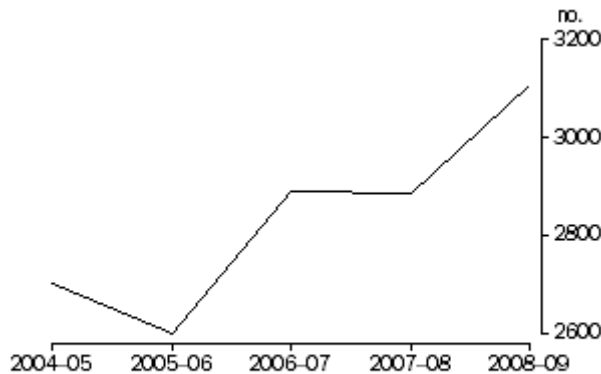


Note: 'None' includes bedsitters
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Community Profiles

NEW DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS

In 2008-09, there were 3,167 new dwelling units approved in Tasmania, an increase of 9.8% on 2007-08 new dwelling approvals of 2,884.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS APPROVED

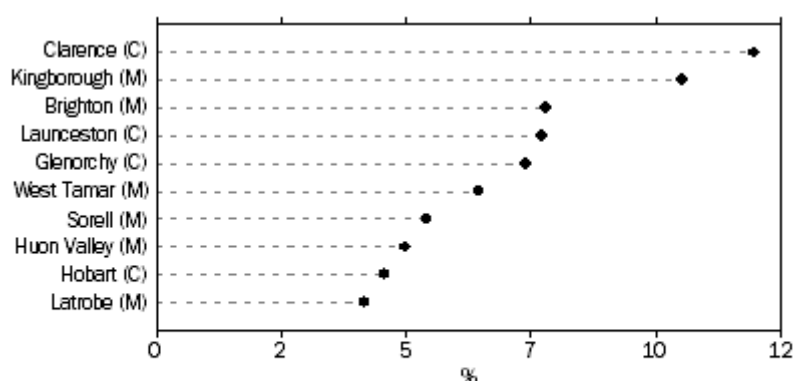


Note: Excluding alterations/additions, refurbishments and conversions.
Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no.8731.0)

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

In 2008-09, the local government area of Clarence recorded the highest number of new residential building approvals for Tasmania, (363 or 11.5% of the Tasmanian total) followed by Kingborough (319), and Brighton (237) which represented 10.1% and 7.5% respectively of the Tasmanian total.

DWELLING UNIT APPROVALS, top 10 contributors to the state total by local government area, Tasmania, 2008-09



Note: Excluding alterations/additions, refurbishments and conversions.

Source: Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS QuickStats)

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0)

Building Approvals, Australia (ABS cat. no. 8731.0)

Further information can also be found on the Housing Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Transport



TRANSPORT

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

ROADS

At 30 June 2009, Tasmania had 18,480 km of government-owned roads. These included

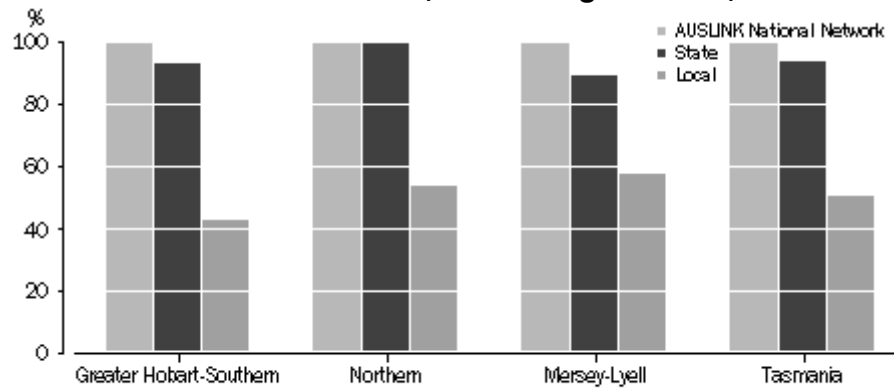
roads owned by national, state and local governments. They excluded private roads, unformed roads and tracks.

The AUSLINK National Network included 797km of roads, all of which were sealed. Of these, 232 km were in the Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions; 325 km were in Northern Statistical Division; and 240 km were in Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division.

The Tasmanian government maintains 3,359 km of roads in Tasmania, 93.6% of which were sealed. Of these, 1,368 km were within the Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions - 93.1% of which were sealed. The Northern Statistical Division included 932 km (99.3% sealed); and Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division had 1,059 km (89.2% sealed).

Tasmanian local government authorities maintain 14,324 km of roadways, 50.7% of which were sealed. The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions had 5,451 km (42.7% sealed); the Northern Statistical Division had 4,958 km (53.6% sealed); and Mersey-Lyell Statistical Division had 3,916 km (58.0% sealed).

GOVERNMENT-OWNED ROADS, Percentage Sealed, at 30 June 2009



Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Asset Information Group
Department of Treasury and Finance, unpublished data.

MOTOR VEHICLES

On 31 March 2009, there were 400,516 vehicles registered in Tasmania. Of these, 40.8% were manufactured between 2001-2009, 37.7% between 1991-2000, 16.7% between 1981-1990, 3.5% between 1971-1980, and 1.3% before 1971. On 31 March 2009, passenger vehicles accounted for 71.4% of all registered vehicles in Tasmania, followed by light commercial vehicles (20.4%), motor cycles (3.4%), heavy rigid trucks (2.0%) and camper vans (1.0%).

Motor vehicles registered in Tasmania travelled an average of 14,000 kilometres per vehicle in the 12 months ended 31 October 2007. Of all vehicle types, articulated trucks had the highest average kilometres travelled at 92,200 km each.

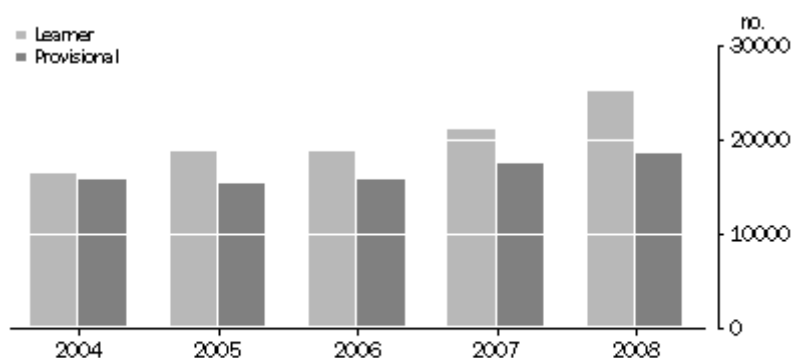
The 2006 Census of Population and Housing found that 37.4% of occupied private dwellings in Tasmania had one motor vehicle, 36.6% had two motor vehicles, 11.7% had three motor vehicles and 5.4% had four or more motor vehicles. Almost one in 10 occupied private dwellings (9.0%) did not have a motor vehicle. The Southern Midlands local government area had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings with four or more cars (11.1%), followed by Central Highlands and Kentish (both with 9.2%), Meander Valley

(8.2%) and Dorset (8.0%). Glenorchy (14.1%) had the highest proportion of occupied private dwellings with no motor vehicles, followed by Hobart (13.0%), Flinders (12.4%), Launceston (11.8%) and West Coast (11.3%).

DRIVERS' LICENCES

The number of drivers' licences increased steadily, from 335,745 in 2004 to 361,253 in 2008. The number of full basic drivers' licences increased 4.7%, from 303,328 in 2004 to 317,487 in 2008. There was a significant increase in the number of current learner drivers' licences, from 16,384 in 2004 to 25,201 in 2008 - up 53.8%. During the same period, the number of provisional drivers' licences increased 17.7%, from 15,779 in 2004 to 18,565 in 2008.

DRIVERS' LICENCES



Note: Excludes current licences with a mainland residential address.

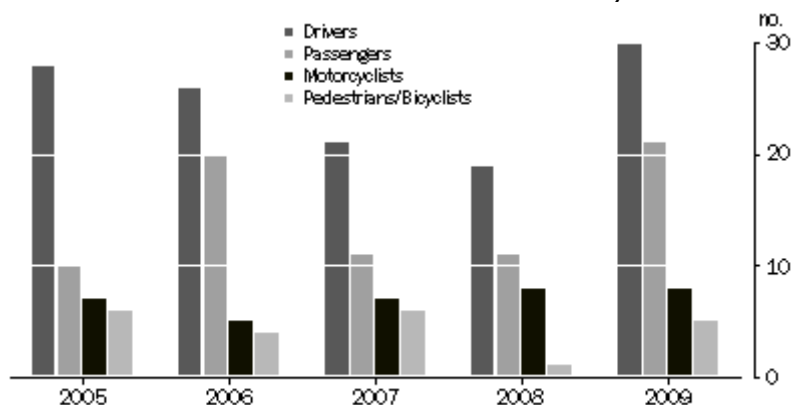
Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Transport Statistics, Historical Licence Data

PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD CRASHES

Fatalities on Tasmanian roads for the period 2005-2009 ranged from a low of 39 in 2008 to a high of 64 in 2009. Though the number of minor injuries increased from 1,453 in 2005 to 1,560 in 2009, the number of serious injuries decreased, from 371 in 2005 to 289 in 2009.

In 2009, 46.9% of road crash fatalities were drivers, followed by passengers (32.8%), motorcyclists (12.5%) and pedestrians/bicyclists 7.8%.

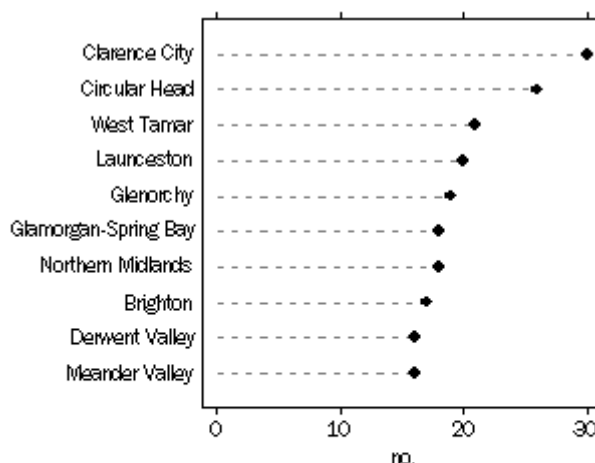
PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD CRASHES, Tasmania



Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Crash Statistics, 2009

For local government areas, Clarence had the highest number of serious casualties (30), followed by Circular Head (26) and West Tamar (21).

SERIOUS CASUALTIES, by Top 10 LGAs, 2009



Note: Serious casualties refer to fatalities and serious injuries.
Serious injury means the person was hospitalised for 24 hours or more.

Source: Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER),
Crash Statistics, 2009

In 2009, 244 (69.1%) of serious casualties were male, compared to 109 female serious casualties. Males in the 17-29 age range made up 26.9% of the overall total of 353.

Over one third (37.1%) of serious casualties were aged 17-29 years, 24.4% were aged 30-49 years, 16.4% were aged 50-64 years, 13.0% were aged 65 and over, and 9.1% were aged under 17.

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

2006 Census of Population and Housing (ABS Basic Community Profile, Tables B29 and B45)

Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)

Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics (BITRE)

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources (DIER), Tasmania

Department of Treasury and Finance (DOTAF), Tasmania

Metro Tasmania Pty Ltd

Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB)

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (ABS cat. no. 9309.0)

Spirit of Tasmania (TT-Line)

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use (ABS cat. no. 9208.0)

Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Data Cubes (ABS cat. no. 9210.0.55.001)

(Further information can also be found on the Transport Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.)

Crime and Justice



CRIME AND JUSTICE

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

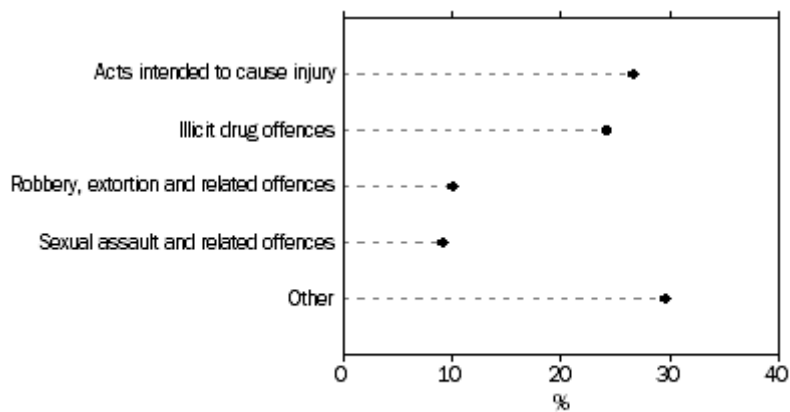
HIGHER COURTS DEFENDANTS

The following information relates to defendants who were adjudicated, that is finalised via a plea of guilty or a decision by a judge as to their guilt or innocence of the final charges.

In 2008-09 in Tasmania, there were 531 defendants adjudicated by higher courts, an increase of 24.1% on the 428 defendants in 2007-08.

The most common case characteristic was 'acts intended to cause injury' which represented 26.7% of total cases. The next most common case characteristics were 'illicit drug offences' (24.3%), 'robbery, extortion and related offences' (10.2%), and 'sexual assault and related offences' (9.2%).

CASE CHARACTERISTICS, Tasmania, 2008-09



Source: Criminal Courts, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4513.0)

RECORDED CRIME - OFFENDERS

The following information is about the alleged offenders of crime incidents recorded by Tasmania Police.

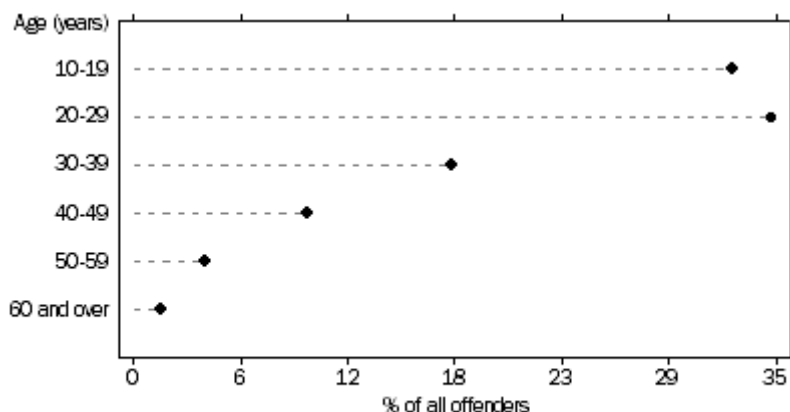
In 2008-09, Tasmania Police proceeded against 12,155 alleged offenders compared to 12,094 in 2007-08.

Young people aged 10-19 years accounted for 32.7% of all offenders proceeded against, with a further 52.1% aged 20-39 years.

The most common principal offences included: public order offences (28.8%), acts intended to cause injury (19.0%), illicit drug offences (14.8%), and theft and related offences (10.3%).

During 2008-09, the majority (67.2%) of all offenders were proceeded against by Tasmania Police on a single occasion, with a further 14.7% proceeded against on two separate occasions.

OFFENDERS, Tasmania, 2008-09



Source: Recorded Crime - Offenders, (ABS cat. no. 4519.0)

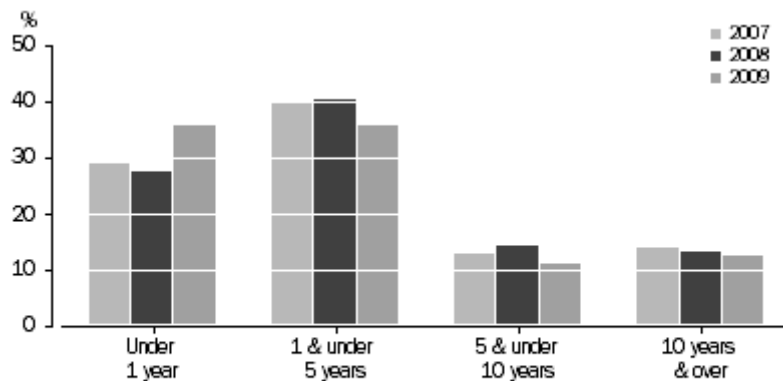
PRISON SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS

In 2009 in Tasmania, there was a total of 407 sentenced prisoners, virtually unchanged from 408 in 2008.

Of the total sentenced to detention, 35.6% were sentenced to under one year as were 35.6% who were sentenced from one to under five years, 11.1% to five and under ten years and 12.5% to ten years and over.

In 2009, the median period of detention was 1.8 years compared to 2.0 years in 2008.

NEW PRISON SENTENCES(a), Tasmania, 2007-2009



(a) Excludes periodic detention and indeterminate sentences.

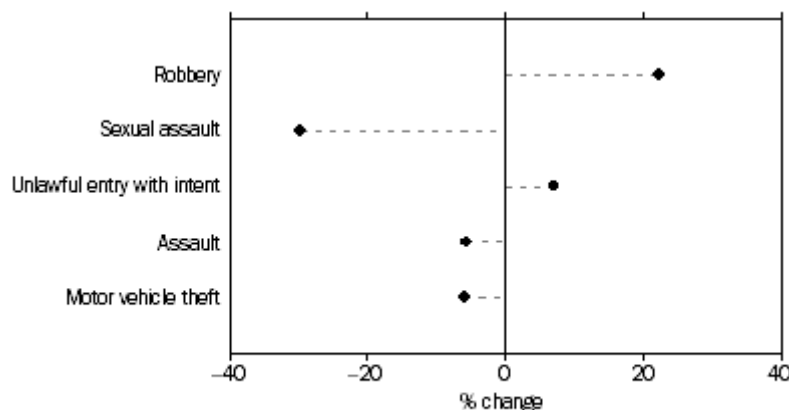
Source: Prisoners in Australia (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)

RECORDED CRIME - VICTIMS

The following information counts victims of all the crime incidents recorded by Tasmania Police. Note that in this context, a victim can be a person, a premise, an organisation or a motor vehicle.

In 2009 in Tasmania, there were 3,527 victims of assault, a 5.6% decline from 2008. At the same time there were 138 victims of sexual assault, a decline of 29.6% on 2008, and also 1,438 victims of motor vehicle theft, a decrease of 5.9%. By contrast the total number of victims of robbery was up by 22.2%, from 117 in 2008 to 143 in 2009. There were also 3,893 victims of unlawful entries with intent in 2009, an increase of 7.0% on the 2008 figure of 3,637. There were 13 victims of homicide and related offences, of which 9 were victims of murder and 4 victims of attempted murder.

VICTIMS OF CRIME, Tasmania 2009, percentage change from 2008



Source: Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4510.0)

PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS

As at 30 June 2009 in Tasmania, the number of prisoners was 535, an increase of 3.9% from the 515 on 30 June 2008.

Of all prisoners in 2009, females represented 8.0%, and Indigenous persons 12.3%.

In 2009, 69.0% of all prisoners had a prior imprisonment record, while 23.9% of all prisoners were previously unsentenced.

TASMANIAN OMBUDSMAN

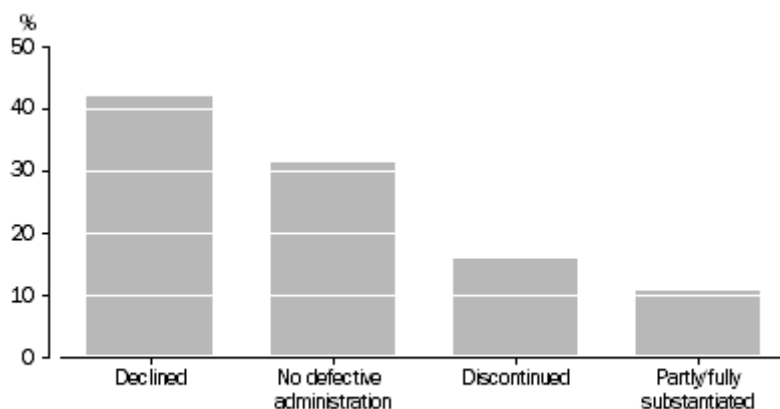
The Ombudsman's role is to investigate and help to resolve complaints about the administrative actions of government departments, councils and public authorities.

In 2008-09, the Tasmanian Ombudsman received 86 complaints against local governments, an increase of 14.7% on the 75 complaints in 2007-08.

Most of the complaints were against local governments in the Greater Hobart-Southern region (58), followed by Northern (25) and Mersey-Lyell (13). There were 331 complaints against the Tasmanian State Government in 2008-09, a 21.2% increase on the 273 in 2007-08.

In 2008-09, of all the cases closed (457) by the Tasmanian Ombudsman, 42.2% were declined. A further 31.3% of cases were included in the category of 'no defective administration' (cases resolved at either the preliminary inquiry stage or which proceeded through to an investigation). Another 15.8% of cases were 'discontinued' (cases that did not progress because the complainant did not provide additional information to identify the issue or complaint adequately), while a further 10.7% of cases were 'partly/fully substantiated' (complaints where the Ombudsman considered that the administrative action of the public authority was not appropriate or reasonable).

CLOSED COMPLAINTS TO OMBUDSMAN, by reason for closure, 2008-09



Source: Ombudsman Tasmania 2008-09 Annual Report

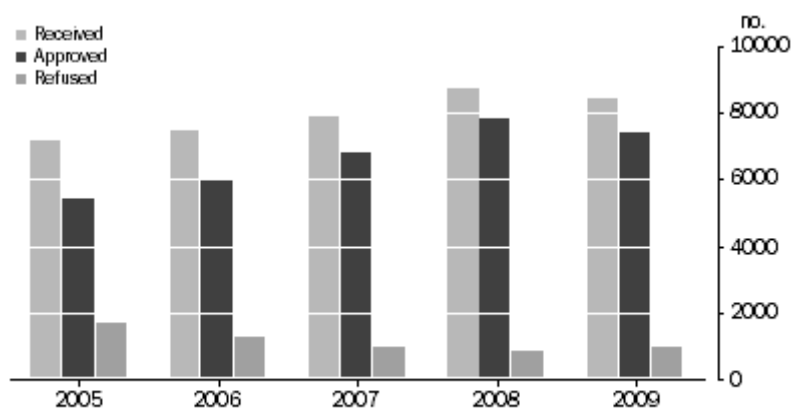
LEGAL AID

The Legal Aid Commission provides legal services to the Tasmanian community through grants of legal aid, free legal advice and minor assistance, duty solicitor services, and community education and information.

In 2009, there were 8,411 applications for legal assistance in Tasmania, a decrease of 3.3% on the 8,701 requests in 2008. The majority of the applications in 2009 were for criminal matters (64.5%).

In 2009, the Legal Aid Commission approved 7,395 applications, a decrease of 5.7% on the number of cases approved in 2008. At the same time, 1,016 cases were refused, an increase of 18.1% from 2008.

APPLICATIONS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE, Tasmania



Source: Legal Aid Commission, Annual Reports

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) (ABS cat. no. 1216.0)

Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) (ABS cat. no. 1234.0)

Corrective Services, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4512.0)

Criminal Courts, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4513.0)

Legal Aid Commission of Tasmania Annual Reports 2004 to 2008

Ombudsman Tasmania Ombudsman Annual Report 2008-09

Prisoners in Australia (ABS cat. no. 4517.0)

Recorded Crime - Offenders (ABS cat. no. 4519.0)

Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4510.0)

Further information can also be found on the Crime and Justice Statistics Theme Page of the ABS website.

Health



HEALTH

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS

The 2007–08 National Health Survey (NHS) found that Tasmanians continue to exhibit a number of health risk factors, relating to diet, alcohol consumption, body mass index (BMI), exercise level and smoking status.

In 2007-08 approximately 71.7% of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over reported sedentary or low exercise levels. In the population aged 65 years and over, the percentage of those who indicated that they were sedentary or had low exercise levels was greater at 77.7%.

Around 64.0% of Tasmanians aged 18 and over who were measured, were found to be overweight or obese as determined by the body mass index (BMI) measure.

In 2007–08, 23.9% of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over reported they were current smokers, while a further 28.5% reported they were ex-smokers, and 47.5% reported they had never smoked.

The 2007–08 NHS found that 47.1% of Tasmanians aged 15 years and over reported low risk alcohol consumption, while a further 12.6% of Tasmanians reported risky or high risk consumption (i.e. more than 50 mL average daily consumption of alcohol for males and more than 25 mL for females).

The bulk of the Tasmanian population (79.1%) aged 15 years and over ate 4 serves or less of vegetables per day. At the same time, 79.6% of the Tasmanian population aged 18–64 years and 75.3% aged 65 years and over consumed 4 serves or less of vegetables per day. Over half (54.1%) of people aged 18–64 years reported that they did not eat fruit or ate 1 or less serve of fruit per day, while 40.9% of those aged 65 years and over indicated this to be the case.

MENTAL AND BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS

The 2007–08 NHS found that 11.1% of the Tasmanian population reported having a long term mental or behavioural problem that was identified by a medical professional. To complement this information, the NHS also collected information on mental health from adults using the Kessler 10 scale (K10), a 10 item scale of psychological distress.

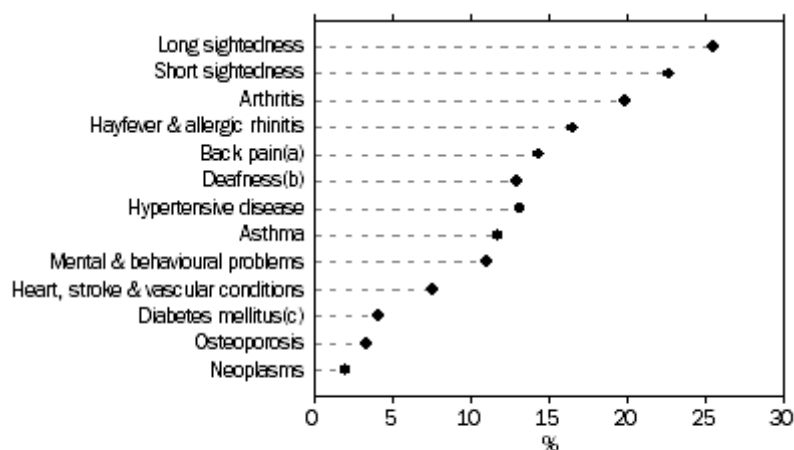
Over two-thirds (257,000 persons aged 18 years and over, or 70.3%) of Tasmanians experienced low levels of psychological distress, while 68,200 or 18.7% of the Tasmanian population aged 18 years and over reported moderate levels of distress. About 11.0% (40,300 persons) reported high/very high levels of psychological distress, levels that possibly indicate a need for professional help. Of those reporting high/very high levels of distress, people aged 45-64 years accounted for 44.4%, followed by those aged 25-44 years (24.3%).

SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS

In 2007–08, the most prevalent of the selected long term conditions suffered by Tasmanians were long sightedness (124,100), short sightedness (110,000), and arthritis (96,500).

Over half of Tasmanians aged 65 years and over suffered from long sightedness (53.7%) and arthritis (53.1%) while just under half reported suffering hypertensive disease (46.5%). In 2007-08 14.3% of all Tasmanians aged 65 years and over reported suffering diabetes mellitus/high sugar levels in blood/urine.

SELECTED LONG TERM CONDITIONS, Tasmania, 2007–08



(a) Includes problems not elsewhere classified/disc disorders.

(b) Complete and partial.

(c) Includes high sugar levels in blood/urine.

Source: National Health Survey: Summary of Results, State Tables 2007-08 (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)

DISABILITY STATUS

The 2007-08 NHS found that around 46.1% of Tasmanians aged 18 years and over reported some form of disability. A disability or restrictive long term health condition exists if a limitation, restriction, impairment, disease or disorder, has lasted, or is expected to last for six months or more, and which restricts everyday activities. There was little difference in the percentage of males and females with a disability (around 47.2% and 45.0% respectively).

SELECTED PRESCRIBED MEDICATION

The rates of Tasmanians taking medications covered in the general schedule under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and the Repatriation Pharmaceutical Benefits

Scheme (RPBS) in 2009–10 were highest for all cholesterol-lowering medications such as atorvastatin and simvastatin. The Tasmanian rate for taking atorvastatin (423.9 per 1,000 persons) was lower than the Australian rate (478.4 per 1,000 persons) while the Tasmanian rate for taking simvastatin (277.0 per 1,000 persons) was higher than the Australian rate (206.0 per 1,000 persons).

The next highest rates of prescription were for esomeprazole (used for reducing the production of gastric acid) at 463.2 per 1,000 persons and paracetamol (used as a pain reliever) at 300.3 per 1,000 persons. As paracetamol is available over the counter, without prescription, this rate understates actual community use.

Overall, the rates of Tasmanians taking PBS and RPBS medications in 2009-10 were higher than the rates of Australians taking those medications, reflecting Tasmania's older population.

IMMUNISATION

To be fully immunised means that children should have received the full schedule of vaccinations appropriate to their age, as determined by the National Immunisation Program. As at June 2010, data from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register revealed that 91.7% of Tasmanian children aged 12 months to less than 15 months were fully vaccinated, compared with 91.5% for Australia. Rates for children aged 24 months to less than 27 months were higher (92.8% for Tasmania and 92.4% for Australia respectively), while rates for children aged 60 months to less than 63 months were lower (90.6% for Tasmania and 89.6% for Australia respectively).

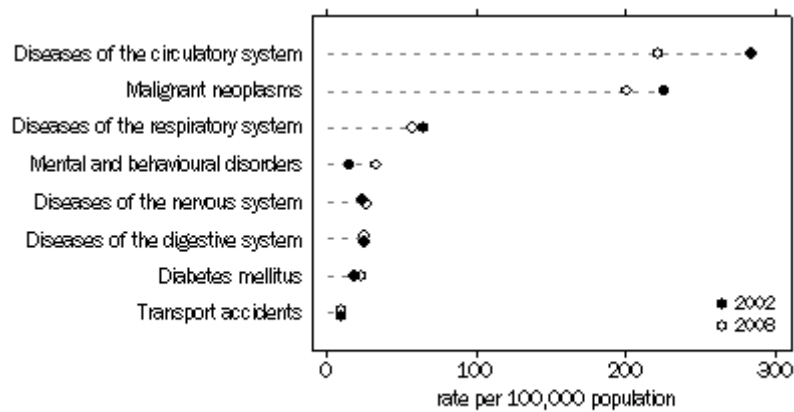
CAUSES OF DEATH

In 2008 the main causes of death in Tasmania were diseases of the circulatory system (1,400 registered deaths), particularly ischaemic heart disease (696 deaths). The second main cause of death was malignant neoplasms (cancers), with 1,216 registered deaths. Diseases of the circulatory system accounted for almost one third (33.2%) of all deaths in Tasmania in 2008, while malignant neoplasms accounted for a further 28.8%.

The standardised death rates for most causes of death have fallen between 2002 and 2008, with the largest decline being for diseases of the circulatory system (down from 283.5 deaths per 100,000 to 221.5 deaths per 100,000). The standardised death rates for mental and behavioural disorders have increased over the same period (up from 15.1 deaths per 100,000 to 32.8 deaths per 100,000).

UNDERLYING CAUSE OF DEATH

Selected causes, standardised death rates, Tasmania



Source: Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0)

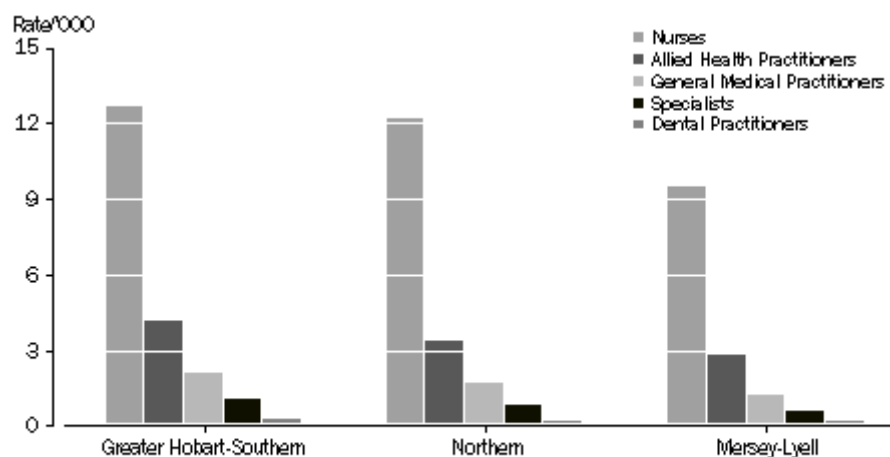
SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS

The 2006 Census of Population and Housing revealed there were 5,628 nurses in Tasmania, with 90.1% of them being female. The Greater Hobart and Southern Statistical Divisions (SDs) had 53.0% of the state's nursing population, while Northern SD had 29.0%, and Mersey-Lyell SD had 18.0%. To relate this to the distribution of the State's population, there were 12.7 nurses per thousand people in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 12.2 in the Northern SD and 9.5 in Mersey-Lyell SD.

There were 845 general medical practitioners (GPs) in Tasmania. Some 57.5% of GPs in the state were located in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, while a further 27.2% of GPs were located in Northern SD, and 15.3% of GPs were located in Mersey-Lyell SD. This equated to a rate of 2.1 GPs per thousand people in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 1.7 in the Northern SD and 1.2 in Mersey-Lyell.

Dental practitioners totalled 134 in Tasmania, with 59.7% located in the Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 23.9% located in Northern SD, and a further 16.4% located in Mersey-Lyell SD. The rate per thousand was 0.3 in Greater Hobart and Southern SDs, 0.2 in the Northern SD and 0.2 in Mersey-Lyell.

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS BY REGION(a), Tasmania, 2006



(a) Rate per thousand population.

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

- Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS cat. no. 3101.0)
 - Causes of Death, Australia (ABS cat. no. 3303.0)
 - Census of Population and Housing, ABS, 2006. Data available on request.
 - Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Australia (ABS cat. no. 6285.0)
 - Medicare Australia, *Australian Childhood Immunisation Register statistics, Pharmaceutical Benefits Schedule Item Reports*
 - National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 2007-08 (ABS cat. no. 4364.0)
 - National Health Survey: Summary of Results; State Tables, 2007-08 (ABS cat. no. 4362.0)
- Further information can also be found on the Health Statistics Theme Page and the Census Statistics Theme Page on the ABS website.

Environment



ENVIRONMENT

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

WATER CONSUMPTION

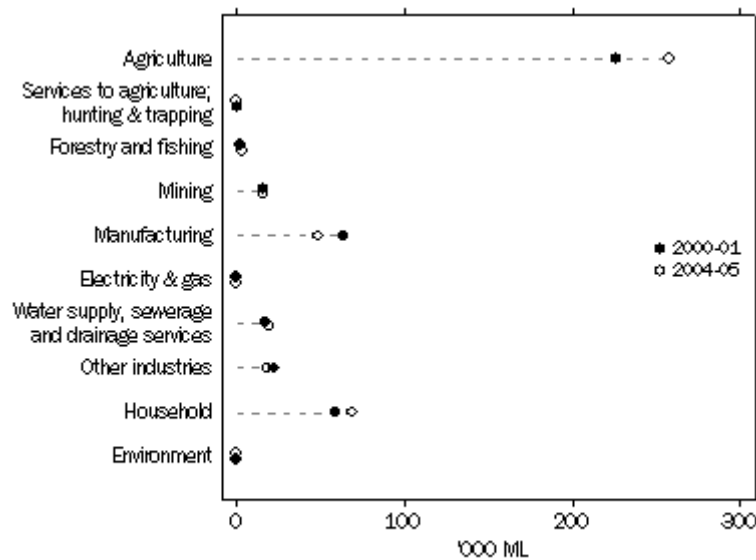
Calculating water use by industry is not straightforward. Water use can include self-extracted water, distributed water, or reuse water. Calculating water use estimates for an industry or business is made more complicated when water is also supplied to other users, or when water is used in-stream.

Water consumption is equal to the sum of distributed, self-extracted and reuse water use less water supplied to other users, less in-stream use and less distributed water use by the environment.

Total water consumption in Tasmania for 2004-05 was approximately 434,300 megalitres

(ML), an increase of 6.4% on the consumption of 408,200 ML in 2000-01. In 2004-05, the agricultural industry was the biggest water consumer of all industries, accounting for 59.4% of total water consumption, followed by households with 16.0%, and manufacturing with 11.3%.

WATER CONSUMPTION, Tasmania



Source: Water Account, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)

IRRIGATION ACTIVITY

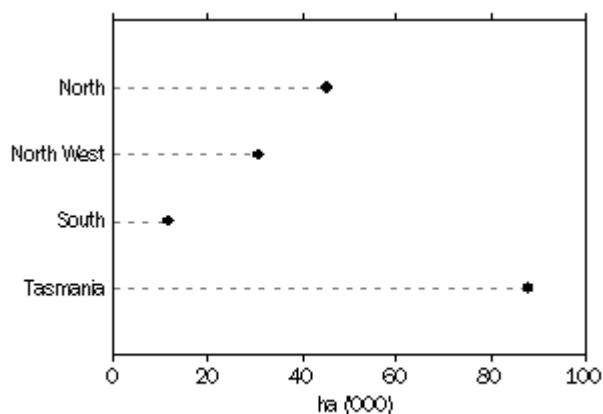
In 2008-09, from a total of 4,000 agricultural businesses in Tasmania, around 2,000 or 49.1% reported that they had irrigated their land. The North West region reported the highest number of agricultural businesses irrigating (38.5%) followed by the North (35.7%) and the South (25.7%).

In 2008-09, 88,000 hectares (5.4%) of all Tasmanian agricultural land were irrigated. The North West region reported the highest proportion (12.0%) of land irrigated, followed by the North (6.5%) and the South (1.8%).

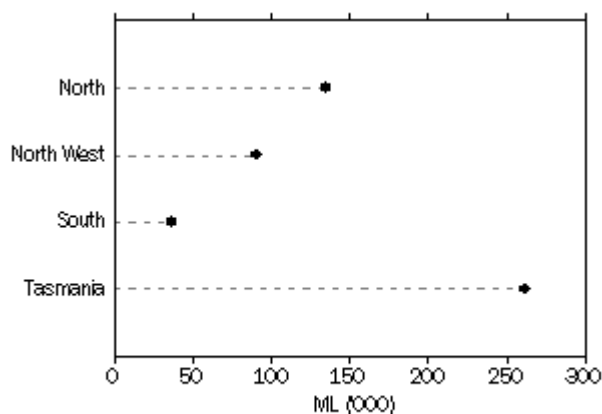
Agricultural businesses in Tasmania in 2008-09 used a total of 262,300 ML or 3.0 ML per hectare to irrigate their land. The North region was the biggest user of water for irrigation. Its agricultural businesses used 51.4% of the total state water used for irrigation, using 3.0 ML per hectare. The North West region used 34.7% of the total state water for irrigation with an application rate of 2.9 ML per hectare followed by the South region with 13.9% of the total water used and application rate of 3.1 ML per hectare.

AREA IRRIGATED, 2008-09
(agricultural land)

WATER USED, 2008-09
(agricultural land)



Source: Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)



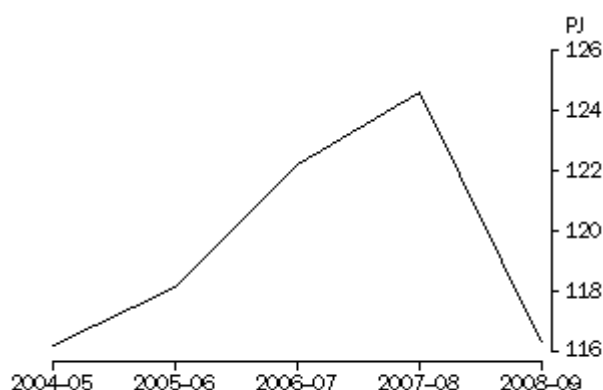
Source: Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

In 2008-09, Tasmanian industries consumed 116.3 petajoules (PJ) of energy, a decrease of 6.7% on 2007-08 energy consumption, and an increase of 0.1% on 2004-05.

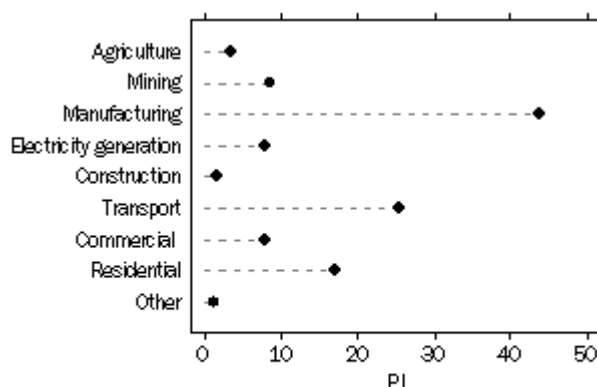
The manufacturing industry in 2008-09 was the biggest Tasmanian energy consumer. It accounted for 37.5% of total energy consumption, followed by the transport industry with 21.8% and the residential sector with 14.6%.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Tasmania



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics - Bureau of Rural Sciences (ABARE-BRS)

ENERGY CONSUMPTION, Tasmania, 2008-09



Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics - Bureau of Rural Sciences (ABARE-BRS)

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Tasmanian greenhouse gas emissions including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), on a Kyoto accounting basis during the year ended 30 June 2008 were 9.1 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂-e) an increase of 7.1% on 2007 emissions of 8.5 Mt CO₂-e.

At the same time, Australian greenhouse gas emissions were 576.2 Mt CO₂-e, a 3.5% decrease on 2007 emissions of 597.2 Mt CO₂-e.

CO₂ EQUIVALENT EMISSIONS, Tasmania



Source: Australian Government Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

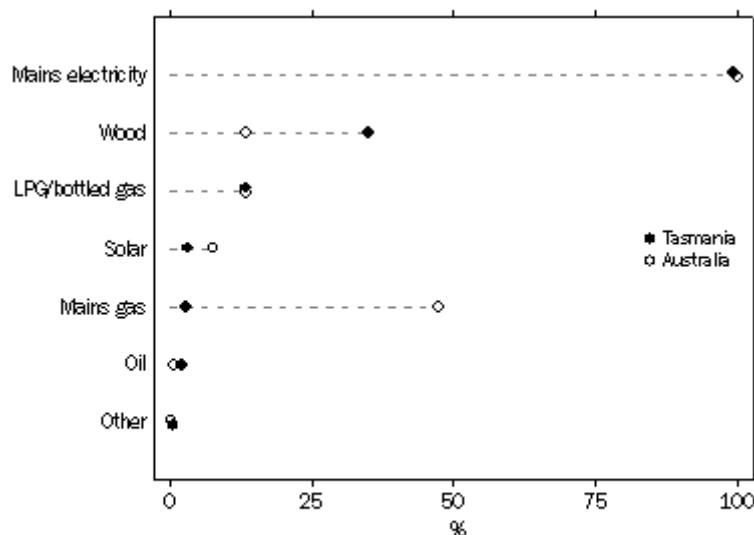
DOMESTIC ENERGY USE AND CONSERVATION

The main sources of energy in Tasmanian dwellings in March 2008 included: mains electricity (used by 99.1% of households), wood (35.1%) and liquid petroleum gas (LPG)/bottled gas (13.4%).

Almost three quarters of Tasmanian dwellings in March 2008 were insulated (74.6%), 45.5% of households used fluorescent lights, 50.3% used other energy saving lights and 64.9% used window treatments to stop the heat or cold.

In March 2009, 98.4% of Tasmanian households recycled their waste while 92.9% reused their waste. Of the waste items that were recycled or reused, the most common items included: glass (94% of households), paper/cardboard/newspapers (92.7%), plastic bags (91.6%) and plastic bottles (91.3%).

DOMESTIC ENERGY SOURCES, March 2008



Source: Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Australia
ABS cat. no. 4602.0.55.001

More detailed statistics about Tasmania are available in Excel format from the Downloads page.

SOURCES

Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics - Bureau of Rural Sciences (ABARE-BRS)

Australian Government Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

Environmental Issues: Energy Use and Conservation, Australia (ABS cat. no. 4602.0.55.001)

Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use (ABS cat. no. 4602.0.55.002)

Farm Management and Climate (ABS cat. no. 4625.0)

Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4620.0)

Water Account Australia (ABS cat. no. 4610.0)

Water Use on Australian Farms (ABS cat. no. 4618.0)

Index of Feature Articles



INDEX OF FEATURE ARTICLES

29/01/10 | Population Health Progress Measures: Body Mass: An article examining population health indicators from National Health Surveys and the use of these indicators as Tasmania *Together* progress measures. In particular the article focuses on the trends in estimates of the body mass of adult Tasmanian populations and the use of both self-reported and measured heights and weights in determining body mass indexes.

30/04/09 | What is statistical literacy and why is it important to be statistically literate? A discussion of the key aspects of statistical literacy and why it is so important in a modern society. Includes examples of what to look out for when interpreting statistical information, and lists some of the more common pitfalls and how to avoid them.

30/01/09 | Tasmania's unemployment rate at record low: A discussion of recent trends in Tasmanian labour force statistics, which also explains some of the more common labour force concepts and definitions in understandable language. Uses data from the ABS monthly and quarterly Labour Force surveys.

31/10/08 | People with a Need for Assistance in Tasmania, 2006: Using data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, this article looks at the Tasmanian population needing assistance with daily core activities, and analyses their age and geographic distribution, living arrangements, home ownership levels, labour force status and occupation types.

31/07/08 | Adult Literacy in Tasmania, 2006: Examines the Tasmanian results from the 2006 Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey, which collected and assessed information on the literacy skills of Australians across a range of literacy domains: prose literacy; document literacy; numeracy; and problem solving.

30/04/08 | Ageing in Tasmania, 2006: Australia has an ageing population, with Tasmania the oldest and fastest ageing of the States and Territories. This article explores what we know about Tasmania's ageing population through analysing a selected range of indicators from the 2006 Population Census.

31/01/08 | Tasmanian Housing Indicators: This article presents a range of housing indicators for Tasmania, drawn from a variety of ABS sources. It aims to illustrate the wider economic influences behind recent movements in the supply, demand and price of housing in Tasmania.

About this Release

A compendium of summary statistical information about Tasmania. Information is presented by topic, with more detailed data in Excel spreadsheets. Contains summary commentary, tables, maps and graphs. Some non-ABS and regional data is also included. Topics covered include labour force, wages and prices, tourism, finance, state accounts, population, household and family characteristics, education, health and environment.

History of Changes

This document was added or updated on 03/11/2010.

03/11/2010 - The Data Cube for the Population chapter and the associated commentary have been updated to include the latest Tasmanian population estimates.

Explanatory Notes

Quality Declaration - Summary

QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is produced by the Tasmanian office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The staff producing the publication have experience in the compilation of compendium publications (using both ABS and non-ABS data).

The development of TSRI was informed by consultations with users of both ABS and non-ABS statistics. Through this consultation, government agencies, academic researchers, businesses, community organisations and individual Australians have told the ABS what state and regional level data they would like compiled and how they would like it presented. The aim of this product is to provide a reference for discussion and decision-making by the government and the general community.

For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please follow the link to read about the ABS Institutional Environment.

RELEVANCE

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) considers some of the key aspects and

areas of interest to people in Tasmania and provides indicators and a brief summary of these. Indicators and commentary are presented in the following areas: labour, economic activity, industry, population, family and community, household economic resources, education, housing, transport, crime and justice, health, and the environment.

TIMELINESS

The Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is released quarterly with three chapters being updated each quarter. Chapters are updated with the most recently released data available and where possible and appropriate, presented as a time series. For those chapters not being updated in the most recent release, the ABS website and the websites of other organisations may provide more recent and/or detailed statistics.

ACCURACY

The quality of data presented in Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) will vary based on the source of information. For example, Census and administrative data will be more reliable than survey estimates, and state level data more reliable than regional or smaller area data. All data included in this publication have been assessed to ensure fitness and appropriateness for publication and analysis.

ABS survey data are, when applicable, accompanied by annotations indicating the relative accuracy of the statistics. Other information relating to the accuracy or fitness for purpose of data (for both ABS and non-ABS data) can be found in the table footnotes/cell annotations. More detailed information on each collection or source can be found on the agency website or within the original publication and, where possible, is linked in the data cubes.

COHERENCE

The selected content of Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) is reviewed each issue to ensure data are relevant and up to date. TSRI brings together Tasmanian state level and regional level data, along with occasional feature articles. Each chapter includes commentary, along with analysis and graphs for selected indicators.

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) presents data on issues of importance to Tasmania and no systematic or comprehensive attempt has been made to compare Tasmania with other states. Administrative data presented in TSRI are sourced, in the main, from Tasmanian state government agencies and, in these cases, are only available for Tasmania. However, all ABS data presented are available for other states and territories on request or in many cases, via published sources. Selected key publications related to TSRI are accessible through the Related Information tab.

INTERPRETABILITY

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) contains a wide range of information on numerous topics. The information is sourced from multiple ABS collections as well as surveys and administrative datasets collected by non-ABS agencies. To help you understand and interpret these statistics, the product contains:

- analysis on selected core data tables; and
- sources for each individual table and graph.

For more detailed explanatory information regarding any of the statistics in this publication, users should consult the referenced publication, legislation or agency.

ACCESSIBILITY

Tasmanian State and Regional Indicators (TSRI) analysis and data cubes are accessible through the ABS website. General inquiries about the content and interpretation of the statistics in this publication should be addressed to Louise Hawker on (03) 6222 5832. For all other inquiries please contact the National Information Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Links (or references) to source publications can be located within the data cubes. Links to related publications can be located within the Related Information tab.

Data Cubes (I-Note) - Data Cubes

03/11/2010 - The Data Cube for the Population chapter and the associated commentary have been updated to include the latest Tasmanian population estimates.

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